The New-York Times.

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FROM SAVANNAH.

Details of the Military Occupation.

JUDICIOUS ORDERS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Important Action of the Citizens.

They Resolve to Return to Their Allegiance.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN THE CITY.

Revival of Trade and the Press.

Popular Feeling in the City—Strong Undercurrent of Unionism—Wife of Capt. Morris Sent North—Suffering Among the Poor—The Approaching Campaign—A Newspaper Transformation—Savannah Merchants Coming North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864.

Quiet reigns in Savannah. With a good sense and judgment that contrasts favorably with the conduct of the New-Orleans Secessionists, when that city was first occupied by Gen. BUTLER, the citizens here submit gracefully to the rule of the successful invaders, and from the first hour of the occupation by our troops till now, have wisely abstained from every kind of aggressive demonstration. To the praise of our soldiers, it should also be recorded that they have exhibited the utmost consideration toward the people of the city, and have, one and all, studiously refrained from every act that could be possibly construed as an affront to their sensitive and wounded pride. The natural consequence of this mutual forbearance is witnessed in the pleasant spirit of cordiality, and even fraternity, that begins to exist between the "invaders" and the citizens, and from which we hope for the best results in the future. It shows that the "undying Southern hate" for Yankees, which rebel papers love to prate about, is a ferocious delusion, that exists only in rebel print.

I would not be understood to say that the spirit of secession is wholly dead in Savannah, but only that a strong Union sentiment is gradually winning its way among the citizens. They have seen the folly of rebellion. The Sodom apples of secession have been pressed to their lips, and turned there to bitter ashes. The occupation of their city gives them the opportunity to repent, for which a large number have long sighed and looked with eager expectations. Of course, there are many individual cases of confirmed apostacy from the Union, and the worst of these it is deemed necessary to send out of the city. One of the most haughty and violent is the wife of the celebrated corsair MORRIS, commander of the late privateer *Florida*. This lady will go North by the next steamer, with the intention of proceeding to England, where she hopes to join her husband.

Savannah is suffering, just now, from a deplorable scarcity of provisions. There is an absolute want of the necessary means of subsistence. Rice abounds in immense quantities, and is almost the only kind of food within the reach of the great mass of the citizens. Of course, they cannot subsist entirely on rice; and they propose, I understand, to send an agent to New-York to barter a quantity of this commodity for other articles of food. The matter will be placed in the hands of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, who has been authorized by the Mayor of the city and by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, to proceed North for this purpose. It is to be hoped that he will be successful in his mission. Meanwhile, the military authorities are doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of the city, among whom the commissary stores left behind by the rebels, in their hasty evacuation of the city, will be judiciously distributed.

I have no active military operations to record; but on every side I see evidences of immense preparations of renewed activity. Gen. SHERMAN is not the man to rest on his laurels. Like a soldier of the true Christian stamp, he turns his back on the past, and presses forward to new fields of battle and conquest. Where and when he will strike his next blow at the power of the staggering rebellion, it is not in my power to inform you; but in the army every man talks of a grand and overwhelming march on Charleston, and every man is eager for the ensuing campaign to take this direction. Perhaps Gen. SHERMAN will not disappoint their expectations.

Admiral DAHLGREN'S men are busily engaged in the work of removing the obstructions in the Savannah River. These obstructions are quite formidable, especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson, and it may be a week or two before the communications will be open to vessels of heavy draught. They consist mainly of strong piles, against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stones. The rebels, in fact, made the "stone blockade" of their own port a great deal more effective than was the attempt of Secretary WELLES to close up Charleston Harbor by means of the famous "stone fleet." But under the efficient superintendence of Commander BALCH, of the *Pawnee*, these obstructions are being gradually removed. One of the monitors has already passed up, and has taken a position a short distance below the city.

Since the occupation of the city, the Savannah *Republican* has changed hands, and is now issued under the auspices of Mr. J. E. HAYES, of your city, who, it is stated, intends to establish himself in Savannah as a newspaper publisher. I regret that the new editor should have felt called upon to make a radical, and, it seems to me, an unwise change in the paper, which the fortunes of war has thrown under his control. The *Republican* is one of the oldest papers in the South, having been established more than sixty years; and it was neither in good taste nor was it good policy for the new editor to ignore at once all the past history of the paper, and to startle its old readers with *Vol. 1, No. 1*, in his first issue. The chief value of the paper, as an auxiliary to the Union cause, lay in its acquired influence over the minds of the Southern people; and any changes should have been made with tact and fine discrimination, and a suitable and decent regard to the sentiments of the people of the city. It is to be hoped that the present conductor of the *Republican* will in future exhibit a more considerate tone toward the citizens, and seek to soothe and conciliate rather than inflame the passions which the rebellion has enkindled.

That the people of Savannah are ready to reunite their fortunes with those of their Northern brethren, I need mention one circumstance only. A number of merchants, formerly largely connected with the business community of New-York, are making ready to proceed North by the next steamer, for the purpose of settling up old accounts, and starting anew on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce of which the rebellion robbed their fair city, and to restore it to more than its former prosperity.

Cotton continues to be found secreted in various parts of the city and in the surrounding country. The quantity brought to sight will prove astonishing, and will have immense influence on the market.

SAVANNAH.

The New Regime in Savannah—The Temper of the Citizens—Revival of Trade—The Cotton Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The reorganization of Savannah, under the recent impulse given by Gen. SHERMAN'S occupation, is progressing very materially, as may be reasoned from the character of the orders which have been issued by the army and post commanders.

The healthful tone of these orders—their absolute recognition of the rights of quiet citizens to pursue their ordinary avocations unmolested—and the consequent relief afforded their minds from the fear that Atlanta's fate was to have been reënacted in Savannah, has produced a most happy effect, which may be seen, not only in the quiet and orderly aspect of the city, but, also, in the highly satisfactory action of the civil authorities, as evinced by the "Citizens' meeting," held this day at 12 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, pursuant to a call of a large number of the influential men of the city, for the purpose of taking into consideration "matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city."

In a perusal of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, perhaps many may not think them quite so strong as they might be; but it must be remembered that only a week has passed since the men, who thus unequivocally "accept the position" and seek to have peace by laying down their arms and "submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," were within Confederate jurisdiction and that they have evinced the greatest promptitude (far greater than shown by any other captured city) in seizing the first opportunity to declare themselves for a withdrawal from the rebellion.

Perhaps the history of modern wars shows no more complete success than the occupation of Savannah, whether viewed from military or civil standpoints. In a military view of the case, the success was as perfect as was possible for success to be. With but trifling loss, our army entered the city so close upon the heels of the retreating foe, that he had no time to spike a single cannon, or demolish a single item of war's machinery contained in the place. Every gun was left in its embrasure with its ammunition close at hand. The shops and depots uninjured. The wood-yards and graneries full, and the mills in operating order. The picture is full as bright when viewed in the light of a civil victory, as as may be seen by the report of the action of the citizens already given.

Tradesmen are about reopining their establishments, convinced of the protection promised them by Gen. SHERMAN. The Quartermaster's Department takes charge of all cotton, but all other articles are left at the disposition of the rightful owners.

Vigorous and effective measures are being taken to clear away the obstructions in the channel. About a dozen steamers landed, and left the wharves to-day. This circumstance—the appearance of commerce upon the long-neglected waters of Savannah bay—the sight of goods landed on the old wharves, and the appearance of life on the piers and docks—do more to encourage the citizens to wish for the old order of things than anything else. Most of the merchants of Savannah have transacted no business since the war began.

The stores and warehouses on Bay-street, which runs parallel and close to the river front of the city, are the most commodious I have ever seen. Their arrangement is such that they front the street, which is placed on a terraced bluff, the terraces forming roads of equal height with the different floors of the warehouses, and connecting with the entrances by means of substantial bridges. The rear of these buildings open on the ground floors on the wharves, which form a continuous line for half a mile. Goods are received from the vessels to the lower floor; thence elevated to the storys from which they are delivered, at once, if necessary, to the wagons on the terrace road.

The stores are said to contain about thirty thousand bales of cotton, which, being seized by the Government, will be shipped North as soon as possible. The cotton business is suspended, for there is no means of obtaining it from the back country, save by expeditionary parties.

The attention of the Government will doubtless be called to the cases of many citizens—most of them the old merchants of Savannah—who are heavily indebted to Northern creditors, and who express a desire and an ability to liquidate all their liabilities, provided what cotton and rice they have is not taken from them. If the Government takes this property from them they are ruined, and the loyal Northern creditors lose their money. This question is the main one now agitating the minds of the old cotton-dealers of Savannah, many of whom have not identified themselves with the rebellion, and all of whom think themselves entitled to enough cotton to pay off old debts.

The army is resting from its late arduous compaign, and nerving itself for a new one, which Gen. SHERMAN says he has already projected.

HUGUENOT.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CITEZENS OF SAVANNAH.

On Dec. 27 the following memorial was addressed to the Mayor of Savannah:

To Hon. R. D. Arnold, Mayor of the City of Savannah:

We, the citizens of Savannah, believing that the interests of the city demands that immediate action be taken to get the voice of the people upon matters relating to her present and future welfare, respectfully request that a meeting of the citizens be called on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Long Rooms, to give them that opportunity to express themselves in reference to the city's welfare: H. Brigham, John M. Cooper, J. G. Mills, A. Wilbur, Jas. M. Prentiss, C. H. Bulkley, James F. Cann, H. A. Richmond, J. T. Thomas, F. Grosclau, T. J. Walsh, S. W. Wight, John Treanor, P. McCahey, W. F. Sergeant, J. S. Rogers, J. V. Connerat, J. H. Peck, M. Turner, Jas. E. Cope, E. J. Gowdy, A. S. Hartridge, Thos. Pepper, Martin Duggan, Michael Murry, John C. Durgan, Jas. Heagny, P. Gleeson, Jas. Sullivan, A. Sullivan, H. J. Gickerson, Robert Erwin, Thos. Lyon, John F. Hamilton, Simon Gerstman, H. D. Jordan, Michael Larvin, R. Morgan, H. W. Lathrop, H. J. Bogardus, J. A. Douglas, S. H. Eckman, A. Emstein, Wm. Lattimore, D. H. Baldwin, H. Meinhard, G. Brown, G. B. Lamar, John H. Deppish, John Daly, John G. Cook, S. M. Laffiteau, John R. McIntire, W. W. Wash, Walter O'Meara, Charles Farrell, W. L. Vroom, Capt. J. McMahon, Jno. Gammell, J. W. Gleason, M. A. Cohen, Wm. H. Starke, J. A. Gaudey, Alfred Haywood, Wm. S. Rockwell, J. George, Addison S. Clark, S. O. Potts, J. D. Rowland, E. J. Purse, Isaac D. Le Roche, Augustus Bouillineau, C. C. Casey, Geo. W. Wylly, J. W. Coats, J. R. Thompson, Alex. White, E. Sheftall, W. H. McLeod, A. Freeman, T. R. Mills, and many others.

To this the Mayor has replied by publishing the following call:

To the Citizens of Savannah:

In conformity with the request of the Aldermen of the city, and of the citizens at large, I hereby call a meeting of the citizens, to take place at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th December, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

R. D. ARNOLD,
Mayor of Savannah.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 29.

Pursuant to the call of Mayor ARNOLD a large meeting of influential citizens was held at the Masonic Hall at 12 M. yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration "matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city." On motion, Dr. ARNOLD was unanimously called to the chair, and addressed the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.: Col. Rockwell, Alderman Lippman, Dr. Willis, Alderman Villalonga, Martin Duggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Weed, Alderman Lachlison and Alderman O'Brynes, and after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and, *whereas*, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby resolve,

That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," "leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Resolved, That laying aside all differences and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of a conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, That we respectfully request His Excellency the Governor, to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, by any Constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, That Major-Gen. SHERMAN having placed as Military Commander of this post, Brig.-Gen. GEARY, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, Gen. SHERMAN, and to each of the Mayor sof Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

The Secretaries were directed to furnish Brig.-Gen. GEARY with a copy of the resolutions.

PROVISONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH.

Col. JULIAN ALLEN has been sent north by the Mayor and Common Council of Savannah, and with the consent and authority of Gen. SHERMAN, to purchase for the city certain articles of food, to a certain amount, for distribution to the necessitous families. The city authorities of Savannah propose to barter a quantity of rice for these provisions. Col. ALLEN is stopping at the Astor House, where he can be seen. The following are copies of the commissions he brings from Gen. SHERMAN, the Savannah authorities, and the United States Treasury agent;

THE PROVISIONS NEEDED.

"SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.

"Col. JULIAN ALLEN—*Dear Sir*: You will please purchase for the city of Savannah, and ship to this port, the following-named articles of provisions, leaving to your discretion to make such changes as circumstances may direct, the city to reimburse by shipment of rice for the value thereof, or in case of any deficiency of that article, arrangements for reimbursement to be made satisfactory to Mr. ALLEN, the city hereby binding itself for the action of the Committee, as per resolution unanimously passed in Council on the 30th of December, 1864, as per records of the proceedings of Council, viz.:

50 hhds. bacon, 100 bbls. pork, 50 bbls. lard, 20 hhds. middling brown Sugar, 500 bbls. good Irish potatoes, 500 bbls. kiln dried corn meal, 25 bbls. white beans, 300 bbls. hard bread.

(L. S.) "R. D. ARNOLD,
Mayor of Savannah,
"H. C. FREEMAN,
"JNO. S. VILLAONGA,
"H. BRIGHAM,
Committee.

"Attest: JAS. GUGEL, Clerk of Council."

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH—GEN. SHERMAN'S AUTOGRAPH.

"SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.

"Whereas, Col. JULIAN ALLEN having offered his services gratuitously, this is to certify that he has been appointed special agent by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah to proceed to New-York for the purpose of negotiating the exchange of rice for other provisions for the use of the suffering and destitute inhabitants of this city.

[L. S.] "R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah.

"Attest: JOS. GUGEL, Clerk of Council."

This certificate is indorsed as follows:

"TREASURY AGENCY, FIFTH SPECIAL DISTRICT,
SAVANNAH, Dec. 31, 1864.

"Approved. ALBERT J. BROWNE,
"Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department."

The document contains Gen. SHERMAN'S authorization, as follows;

"The bearer of this, Col. JULIAN ALLEN, is hereby authorized to proceed to New-York, under the above authority, and the Quartermaster may give him transportation in any chartered steamer. The Collector of the Port is also requested to grant clearance for provisions for the use of the people of Savannah, to any amount not exceeding $50,000 in value.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General Commanding."

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

A review of the Twentieth Army Corps took place in Savannah on December 30. The *Republican*, after briefly describing it, remarks:

"As the rear of the corps passed out of sight, Gen. SHERMAN was loudly cheered by both citizens and troops. The strict decorum of our soldiers during the four grand corps reviews which have taken place within the last week, deserves honorable mention. This is as it should be, and we rejoice heartily to see it, for it speaks louder than any pen eulogium can do the character of our soldiers. Soldiers that have won such unfading laurels by acts of Spartan heroism, should ever bear in mind that the true soldier is always the highest type of a gentleman.

"Frown down every act of discourtesy and violence, and by your personal example, you can defeat and put to shame the few ruffians that must ever be found in armies. The courteous manner in which the deceived citizens of Savannah have received you, demands that you more than reciprocate their reception by simply proving that politeness is one of the strongest traits of the bravest men. It is characteristic of a polite man to be both generous and gallant in every sense of the word, for these two qualities are inseparably connected. Let the aim of every American soldier be, to win back the praise which four years of fratricidal war, and incarnate misrepresentations, have, in a measure, stolen from us.

"The citizens of this city have, from the time of our *entrée* into the city, and its surrender by Mayor ARNOLD, manifested the traits of true gentility, by respecting our flag and its defenders. Let nothing but the language of Christian gentlemen fall from your lips. You are in a city, closely surrounded by women and children, and if you be esteemed gentlemen, even by those whom revenge leads to spurn you, be choice in your speech, one toward another. Try the cheap experiment; it will cost nothing."

CITIZENS AND THE AMNESTY OATH.

From the Savannah Republican Dec. 31.

We noticed, yesterday, a large number of citizens standing at the east door of the office of the Provost-Marshal of the Post in the Exchange building. On inquiry we ascertained that they were citizens who had been connected, in some manner, with the Confederate Government, and who were now voluntarily reporting themselves to the Provost-Marshal, and availing themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Most of them had been compelled to render an unwilling service to the rebel cause, and now gladly embrace the opportunity to attest their fealty to the old flag. Others see that continued resistance is but bringing greater distress and suffering upon the South, and wish no longer to be accessories to it, and now seek "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution."

ARRIVAL OF A POSTMASTER.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 31.

Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Superintendent of the Mails of the United State Army, arrived yesterday from the North, and has taken possession of the Post-office. He has made arrangements to open the office for general business in a few days; yet meanwhile none but soldier's letters will be received.

Postage stamps in any quantity can be obtained at the office windows to-day. Col. MARKLAND, whose experience and energy are already well known in this army, as in others, has taken hold of his work with a determination to offer to us the best mail facility possible, and we shall hereafter be placed in reliable and regular communication with the North.

Arrangements have been perfected to have a daily mail North in a short time.

THE SHAD SEASON.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 31.

The season has now commenced for catching this delectable fish in our waters. Our market can be supplied from the Savannah and Little Ogeechee rivers. It is to be sincerely desired that Gen. GEARY will permit those fishermen who are prepared with seines, to pursue their business. Who will have the first shad of the season? When shall the market be thronged with purchasers?

ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, Ga.
Dec. 26, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 143.—The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

1. During war, the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash, the civil must give way; yet where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residence, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy, or doing an act of hostility to the Government of the United States, he or she will be punished with utmost rigor of the law. Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

II. The chief quartermaster and commissary of the army may give suitable employment to the people, white and black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such time as they can help themselves. They will select, first, the buildings for the necessary use of the army; next, a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the treasury agent for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings, and all buildings belonging to absent rebels, will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such time as their titles can be settled by the courts of the United States.

III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue and exercise their functions as such, and will, in concert with the commanding officer of the post and the chief quartermaster, see that the fire companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the Chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assistance and support.

The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residence to the chief quartermaster, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelous publication, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

Casualties in the Twentieth Army Corps, in Operations Before Savannah.

SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEEERS.

James Quinn, Co C—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lieut Chas H Ahrute, Co H—killed.
1st Sergt Levi O Fox, Co D—killed.
Albert Brown, Co E—slight.
Corp Reuben Cain, Co D—severe.
Hiram Gage, Co A—slight.
Barton Sherman, Co H—slight.
Sergt George Bradt, Co H—severe.
Corp Walter D Bons, Co A—slight.
John Schram, Co D—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Wm P Waight, Co E—captured.
Delos Peck, Co E—captured.
Clark E. Cyer, Co G—captured.
Wm P Nichols, Co C—severe.
Sergt Frank Bowen, Co I—slight.
Zeno Beesucker, Co I—severe.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW-JERSEY INFANTRY.

Francis Sweeney, Co D—slight.

SIXTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Maj Thos Elliott—slight.
Lieut G G Cornish, Co H—severe.
E L Clark, Co A—severe.
Charles Moyer, Co C—severe
Henry Harris, Co D—slight.
Bennett Garmon, Co H—slight.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt O J Spaulding, Co K—slight.
Albert Fuller, Co K—slight.
James Kerr, Co H—slight.
Laurence Blood, Co H—slight.
Wm H Meishal, Co H—slight
Timothy Talent, Co K—slight.
John Green, Co K—slight.
Corp Edward M Crege, Co K—slight.
Musician George Davis, Co E—slight,
Musician Watson Wyman, Co G—severe.
Isaac Carpenter, Co H—severe.
Jacob Helf, Co B—severe.
Andrew Crouse, Co I—severe
Eli Shultz, Co D—severe.
Thos Sorahan, Co E—severe
Wm Dickerson, Co B—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Sergt Christian Neff, Co A—killed.
Dufay J Eastman, Co G—severe.
Corp John Aiken, Co I—slight.
Jno Reynolds, Co B—severe
Henry E Sheelan, Co B—severe.
Joel D Brown, Co F—severe
Silas B West, Co F—severe.
Thos Brady, Co F—severe.
Joseph Loveless, Co F—severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Ezra Hall, Co H—severe.

TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Corp Charles Baker, Co E—killed.
Thomas Ridgeway, Co G—killed.
Capt Sykes Beaumont, Co E—severe.
James Early, Co F—severe.
Nicholas Cavanagh, Co B—slight.
Irvin Owens, Co B—severe.
George Free, Co B—severe.
Geo E Russell, Co C—severe

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Thomas Brown, Co B—slight.

FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Frederick Hoff, Co F—foot.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

John Cooper, Co E—thigh.
Maj Wynn T. Wright—foot.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Levi S. Mathart, Co C—slight.
Lewis Harvy, Co I—died.
Martin Sacks, Co F—mortally.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Powell, Co B—kill'd.
John A Atkinson, Co D—killed.
S E Johnson, Co A—killed.
S Kelbuer, Co I—severe.
Corp Elias Kyle, Co E—severe.
Samuel Crofford, Co D—slight.

FROM CANADA.

Demand for Passports—The Rebel Raiders Expectation of their Discharge—The Fenian Organization—The Case of Chief of Police Lamothe.

QUEBEC Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The demand for passports keeps the Governor and Provincial Secretary busily employed.

There has been no Cabinet meeting for several days.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The decision of the court in the case of the raiders has not yet been given, but it is expected that it will in a day or two.

The general expectation is, that the prisoners will be discharged on the point raised. If so, they promise to submit to a trial on the merits of the case.

An extensive organization of the Fenian Brotherhood had just been discovered.

There was a meeting of the City Council last night to take into consideration the case of LAMOTHE, the Chief of Police, and especially his action in restoring the money taken from the St. Albans banks, to the raiders. There was much excitement and angry discussion between the French and English members in regard to the subject. A resolution was finally passed, censuring the Chief and accepting his resignation.

Personal.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here to-night, to attend the funeral of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, late Minister to France.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Equalizing Bounties to Volunteers—A Uniform State Bounty Proposed—A Bill to Nationalize State Banks—Investigation of New-York City Departments Proposed—Amendment of the Law for Registering Voters in New-York—A Contestep Seat in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

The proposition to equalize the bounties paid to volunteers throughout the State, is already brought prominently before the Legislature. One of the first bills noticed in the Senate had this object in view, and the desire to being this subject immediately before the House, induced Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, this morning to ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill providing to pay a uniform State bounty of two, three and four hundred dollars, to one, two and three years' men, on condition that local bounties are not paid. This bill was introduced, ordered printed and referred to a select Committee. Members from all sections of the State are anxious to indicate to the people what course the Legislature will take with regard to this matter. There can be no doubt that there is a strong feeling here in favor of passing an act to regulate bounties; but I apprehend that this will not be done as speedily as the friends of such a measure desire. Wherever the subject of equalizing bounties is dischssed it is found to be a very complicated one. It has many phases. In conversing with genlemen, deeply interested in this matter, I find hardly two who agree, when they come to define precisely the remedy that should, in their opinion, be applied to cure the evils arising from unrestrained competition of localities in obtaining men to fill their respective quotas. Service in the army, without special reference to substitute or bounty brokerage, has become so much a matter of property, and is so far subject to the laws of supply and demand, that regulating the market in this respect by legislation is attended with some of the difficulties that embarrass attempts to control the price of regularly marketable commodities. As long as towns, counties and districts are required to furnish each its alloted quota, so long will there be competition which will be likely to attain its ends by the payment of money, whether the method of doing so be legalized, or private subscriptions have to be resorted to. If this Legislature speedily frames a law to equalize bounties, that shall prove effective and generally acceptable, its members will be deserving of great credit.

The bill providing for nationalizing State banks, which passed both Houses last year, but was not signed by Gov. SEYMOUR, was again introduced in the House by Mr. BRANDETH, of Westchester, to-day.

A proposition was made in the Senate to-day to appoint a Committee of three Senators to investigate the working of departments of New-York City Government. It is yet too soon to predict whether anything will grow out of it. Mr. REED, of New-York, gave notice of a bill in the House to-day to amend the registry law of 1859, so as to secure a more thorough, and an annual revision of the register of voters in the wards of New-York City, and to guard against illegal voting.

Mr. SHOOK, (Republican,) Albany County, proposes to contest the seat in the House which has been taken by O. M. HUNGERFORD, (Democrat.) His memorial, presented this morning, was referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections—the proposition to refer to a Select Committee being negatived by an emphatic vote.

The Inauguration of the Governor—Organization of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

The inauguration of Gov. FENTON took place in the Assembly Chamber yesterday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock M. An hour before the time the chamber was densely packed with those who came to witness the ceremonial. A military guard kept back the crowd at the door, and prevented the pressure inside from becoming insupportable. At the hour appointed a passage was made through the crowd, and Gov. FENTON and Staff, accompanied by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff, entered and took their places within the screen which separated the desks of the Speaker and clerks from the desks of members. The Secretary of State, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, administered the oath of office to Gov. FENTON. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR then addressed, first, his "fellow-citizens" and then Gov. FENTON. In speaking to the former, he dwelt upon the cares, anxieties and labors attending a discharge of the duties of the office he was vacating, and urged that his successor would have need for the cordial coöperation of the people and the Legislature. In addressing Gov. FENTON he alluded to the wide difference that exists in their views of national and State affairs and policy, and expressed himself as tendering his best wishes to his successor notwithstanding these differences. Gov. FENTON, in his address, directed his remarks wholly to "Gov. SEYMOUR," in a manner which might be deemed almost personal. He informed Governor SEYMOUR that he was aware that he was assuming a very responsible position. Both his own observation and the testimony of his predecessor in office inclined him to believe that very arduous duties and many cares attached to the office. He was led by this consideration to invoke the best wishes of all good men, and hoped for their cordial coöperation. He further took occasion to inform Gov. SEYMOUR that he should use the power and influence resulting from his position as Chief Magistrate of the State to secure and perpetuate national freedom and the welfare of the State. This talking at each other on the part of the Governors was entirely courteous and polite. It was evident, however, from the applause which followed Gov. FENTON'S brief address, that the point of his remarks was clearly perceived and warmly appreciated by the audience. That members of the Assembly agree with the spirit of the address needs no proof; but the reception of a resolution offered to-day in relation to Gov. SEYMOUR'S Administration is worthy of note, as the first expression of this Legislature upon that subject. Mr. KEEGAN, of New-York, offered the resolution, the purport of which was, thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR for his able and faithful Administration. On motion of Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, this resolution was immediately laid upon the table.

It is not impossible that it may be called up again, and may be used as a target for Legislative artillery practice, as the "message" was last year. Now that Gov. SEYMOUR has retired from the position where his influence was so widely felt, it is, perhaps, rather to be hoped and expected that members will content themselves with such allusions to his administration as its connection with present affairs necessitates.

The organization of the Assembly, of which I send you a report herewith, was effected with entire unanimity of feeling among Union members. When they met in caucus last evening, it became at once evident that there had been up to that time very little of what is technically termed "wire pulling," or preconcerted arrangement. Without spending time in talk, one of the several gentlemen who were named as possessing the requisite qualifications for Speaker was selected. Since Mr. HASKINS, of Wyoming, has assumed the duties of the Chair, I believe it is the general conviction that no more suitable choice could have been made. The following is Mr. HASKINS' address on taking the chair:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: Accept my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer. We meet at a time of unparalleled importance in the history of our nation. Events are rapidly occurring which will determine our whole future as a people. Upon our legislative action much of the character of that future will depend. Representing, as we do, various portions of the chief State in the Union, I trust that we shall all deeply feel the responsibilities of our position, and discharge them benificially to the State and nation, creditably to ourselves, and acceptably to our constitutents. The short duration of the session, probably limited, as it is by the Constitution to the period of about one hundred days, should admonish us to a diligent and prompt performance of the duties before us; so that, as far as possible, we may avoid that hasty inconsiderate and often injudicious legislation, which is so liable to occur amid the pressure of the closing hours of the session. With but a limited experience of the duties of legislation, but with a deep sense of their responsibility, I ask the aid and forbearance of you all, pledging myself in return, to an impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, and faithful administration of the rules you may adopt, and an earnest effort to maintain the rights of every member of the House. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor which you have conferred, we will now proceed to the business of the session.

I learn that Mr. HASKINS is a merchant of Wyoming County. He was a member of the Legislature of 1860.

JOSEPH E. CUSHMAN, of Utica, was reëlected clerk, without opposition.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. SHAFER submitted a minority report relative to the claim of HENRY R. LOW to the seat of the Ninth Senatorial District.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To establish a military parade-ground in New-York.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

To prevent encroachments in the harbor of New-York, and for the completion of the Battery extension.

To amend the assessment laws so as to make them conform to the laws of Congress.

Relative to taxing banks.

For aid to the families of soldiers and sailors.

To incorporate a paid Fire Department in New-York.

To improve and build the wall for the protection of the Battery in New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County.

To provide for submitting to the people the constitutional amendment for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals.

To amend the laws designating legal holidays.

To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for filling the quota of the State by paying a State bounty of $600, $400 and $200 for three, two and one year's men. The paying of local bounties is prohibited.

To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a resolution appointing Senators MUNGER, WHITE and HUMPHREY a committee to examine and investigate the affairs and management of the several city departments of the Government of New-York City. Tabled.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Auditor's Financial report: also the report on Canal Expenditures, were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to destitute Roman Catholic children in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

To alter the maps and plan of New-York.

To build a public market in New-York.

For a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New-York.

To incorporate the Central Warehouse and Security Company.

To amend the Soldiers' Voting Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To perfect the amendment to the Constitution, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

By Mr. GLEASON—To provide for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Authorizing banking associations to become National Banks.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

From Southern papers of Monday, just received at the Philadelphia *Enquirer* office here, I extract the following:

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.

Nothing of moment has occurred on the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburgh. Winter is upon the armies, and active operations for the present are out of the question. There was a report, which obtained extensive circulation on yesterday, that HOOD had turned on THOMAS and beaten him, killing 3,000 of his men, and taking 6,000 prisoners. This was a Sunday rumor, which, so that it might have a good run, was started early on Saturday evening. If there had been any battle out in Tennessee the Yankees would have mentioned it, and claimed a victory, no matter what had been the result. The Northern papers, on the contrary, announce that HOOD has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence. A gentleman who has arrived in this city from the vicinity of Columbia, Tennessee, states that since Gen. HOOD arrived in Central Tennessee, he has recruited his army largely, and driven southward over 10,000 hogs, and some 6,000 beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour, and corn enough to last his army at least three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck River, he had posted twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river clear. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear-guard, and they were unable to bring off the pieces. Gen. HOOD conscripted all able-bodied males from 17 to 50 years of age; and when he retreated, the Yankees seized all they could find between these ages, to swell their list of prisoners, and they were included in the nine thousand prisoners claimed by the Yankee Gen. THOMAS.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Saturday, speaking of the cotton captured at Savannah, says: A gentleman now in Petersburgh, who left Savannah but a short time before the evacuation, informs us that the large quantity of cotton found in Savannah by SHERMAN is owned by Great Britain, some by private individuals, and some by the Government. Our informant saw cotton properly marked and lying under the British flag. Whether the Yankee Government will regard this claim of Great Britain and her subjects, we think a matter of much question.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived from the North at Varina on Friday morning last. She brought up eleven bales of blankets sent by the Yankee Government to their prisoners in this city, but no passengers were on board. The blankets were distributed under the superintendence of three of their own officers among the prisoners in Pemberton's building on yesterday. The number contained in eleven bales will not exceed one thousand, and as there are upward of three thousand prisoners confined here, only about one-third can be supplied.

THE PETERSBURGH LINES.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Saturday says: "All quiet along the lines" may with great truth be applied to the military situation here, for nothing has occurred since the raid to the Weldon Railroad to break the quiet in this vicinity. The only activity observable inside Yankee lines is displayed in building of Winter quarters and chopping of wood, of which vast quantities is needed to supply the army. A large number of private residences in Prince George, adjacent to the enemy's lines, have been pulled down, and the timbers hauled away to build Winter quarters. Yankee operations in this respect are mainly confined to the Jerusalem Plank Road, Mill Road and railroad and vicinity. Major MCCABE, of the Yankee cavalry, a "brutal creature," was killed a few days ago, while on one of these Vandal expeditions. The *Express* adds that the only cavalry force of the enemy south of the Appomattox is Gen. GREGG'S division. There is, however, a large infantry force. These Winter quarters are neatly built, and resemble large villages, looking very beautiful in their regularity at a distance.

The Illinois Senatorship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 4.

In the Republican caucus, to-night, Gov. YATES received thirty-eight votes for the nomination of Senator, all others receiving twenty-five votes.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature has ordered the election of a United States Senator on the 11th instant, to fill the vacancy occurring on the 4th of March next.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

A Novel Programme—Democratic Pronunciamento.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Dec. 29, 1864.

A CONTINENTAL POLICY FOR AMERICA.—When the Empress CATHERINE of Russia proposed to check the progress of revolutionary ideas by appealing to national passions, she showed wisdom beyond that of most statesmen. The national sentiment, aroused and invigorated by war, binds the people together, animates them with patriotic zeal, and strengthens them for sacrifices. It absorbs all other passions, and by the largeness of the ideas and the depth of sentiment it inspires, elevates national character. Civil war degenerates as well as divides a people, while a war in defence of nationality necessarily consolidates the people, and gives to them common objects of hope and desire, and motives for mutual love.

We believe we are to have a foreign intervention, and that the interposition of France and England will necessarily lead to war. Shall we await the blow? Shall we give to these powers an ally in the South, and make for ourselves an eternal enemy there? *Or will we not rather strike the first blow,* and proposing terms to the South, use her still great warlike power in our common cause? It is folly to await the action of the European Powers, if we are convinced that it is to be hostile. We have a right to anticipate the blow at us. *We should seize upon the Colonies of an adversary. We should take Canada from Great Britain, and expel Maximillian from Mexico.* Canada was wrested from France principally by the American Colonists, and we but reclaim our own when we absorb her into our system. It was contemplated by the framers of our government that at some future day, Canada would come or be brought under it. In the Monroe doctrine we early laid down our theory in regard to the rest of the continent.

In the efforts to realize a continental policy, we would find ample room for the South. Peace offers no outlet to its armies or to ours, if it should come! The policy of "extermination" is as absurd as it is fiendishly wicked. Point out the vision of a Federation embracing all of North America and the West Indies, and the Southern leaders will gladly drop their suicidal struggle, which is now without hope or honor, and take their share in the contest for so glorious a prize. *We need not treat with the rebel President or his Congress; but with the Confederate Generals.* LEE and BEAUREGARD hold the destinies of the South in their hands. *Accept their allegiance, accept their armies, put in their hands the banner of Stars and Stripes,* (which they have not forgotten,) *and bid them march forward to the conquest of a continent.* Let them prove their loyalty at Quebec and Montreal. Let GRANT and SHERMAN march to Mexico, and expel the Austrian pretender!

This is not the language of passion, or the suggestion of the imagination! It will stand the test of a rigid scrutiny and of the coldest calculation. There is an army of 300,000 under LEE and his confederates. There is a negro population to draw from. There is occupation for our army and our navy, and a field for the energies of a great people and a future of national unity and extension, instead of a prospect of uncertain peace, founded upon division, a disintergated people, and immense debts and onerous taxation, operating upon a diminished population and a declining prosperity.

We must go forward through some such course as we have pointed out, or go back. A war for the establishment of a great American policy, embracing all of North America (except the Russian possessions) and the West India Islands, would be a policy of freedom. The immense federation of States, governed by uniform laws, at peace with each other, having a communion of free trade, and all the laws of comity which make the intercourse of nations mutually beneficent, would be a great step in human progress. Once established, war and provocations of war would cease.

The ocean which separates us from Europe would be an impassable barrier, except to the voluntary emigration of the masses, who would be attracted by the magnitude of our power, and the extent of our dominion. That emigration from Southern Europe which has been suspended for a century would flow anew. The regions of Europe that have contributed to our population for many years, are small indeed. There are other nations that are destined to pour their blood and their vigor into our veins. With the Canadas and Mexico added we would extinguish not only all the sectionalism that has long narrowed us and weakened us; but we would drown out the negro blood, and instead of diluting the vigor of the race with a merely barbaric infusion, we should reinforce it with that of the governing races of the old world. Freedom, too, would gain. We should have the counterpoise of great States and Confederations, those now existing north of us, and those to be developed south, to balance the tendency toward consolidation. We should have self-governing States, and a Federal power remanded to its strictest limit, and yet omnipotent within that range.

This is one future; what is the alternative? If there is intervention, the South becomes the ally of Europe. We will have enemies on all sides—Mexico, British America, and the Confederates. We shall lose the Pacific States. The Northwest will at last revolt at the exactions of New-England, and cut the ruinous connection, and put an end to a rule that will have been attended only with dishonor and disaster. With this catastrophe will come the end of representative Government; as, on the other hand, with the triumph of the American policy, and is established throughout the continent, will come the downfall of monarchical power and of the aristocracies that have governed Europe, and which propose to make of our calamity their opportunity. The question before us is, whether we shall thus advance the cause of free government, or, retrograding, abandon all that our fathers have gained for us and for mankind. We must decide before it is too late, for events are hastening.

The Late Col. Wm. Silliman, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The funeral of the late Col. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, who was mortally wounded in action on the Coosawatchie, S. C., Dec. 9, was held in the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon. An eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. C. E. KNOX, pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. SHERWOOD, of Bloomfield, and Messrs. EDDY and GREGORY, of Cornwall, participated in the exercises. The music, which was selected with admirable judgment, was rendered with exquisite taste by the quartette choir of the church. At the close of the exercises the remains were deposited in the village cemetery, where a number of the near relatives of the deceased had, in years gone by, found their last resting-place.

Col. SILLIMAN was the only child of Rev. J. SILLIMAN, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., and was born Oct. 18, 1837. During his course of academic studies, which he completed in his native town, he showed a peculiar aptitude for mathematics and civil engineering, but finally selected the legal profession, and spent one year at the New-Haven Law School, and a second at Albany, where he received his diploma in 1860. In both institutions he secured the highest respect of his instructors. Early in the Fall of 1860 Col. SILLIMAN commenced the practice of his profession in Newburgh, and after continuing it a year was induced to assist in the organization of a cavalry regiment, in which he held the position of First Lieutenant. For six months after his regiment was mustered into service, Lieut. SILLIMAN was stationed at Washington, and during that time gained a high reputation as a drill officer. In the Spring the regiment was mustered out of service under the famous order disbanding the "superfluous" cavalry force, and Lieutenant SILLIMAN returned to Newburgh and resumed the practice of his profession. Soon afterward a call was issued for increased forces, and an effort was made to raise a regiment in Orange county. Col. ELLIS was called to the command and he immediately applied to WM. SILLIMAN to be his adjutant. With his patriotic spirit, he could not refuse, and immediately entered on the performance of his duties. The regiment was soon formed, and as the One hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, it was soon in the front. The first severe service of the regiment was at the battle of Chancellorsville. There the regiment faced a whole brigade of the enemy; and, without flinching, kept it at bay till its ammunition was nearly expended and its loss in killed and wounded was about two hundred men. Col. ELLIS, in writing an account of this battle, speaks of the brave Capt. SILLIMAN as having done special service. In the fight at Brandy Station, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment was one of those chosen to attend the cavalry in their sudden and successful attack upon the enemy. There Capt. SILLIMAN, called to command one of the battalions, did service for which he was especially commended. In the battle of Gettysburgh the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment did special service. Stationed on the left, it met the enemy's triple line of battle with great bravery, finally making a charge in which it broke the first line of the enemy's advance. Here, by the fire of the second line, the Colonel and Major of the regiment were killed, and the Lieutenant-Colonel wounded. Capt. SILLIMAN was consequently called to command the regiment. In this battle, the regiment occupied the historically important position of Little Round Top, and assisted in maintaining it for hours, until reinforcements arrived. After the battle Capt. SILLIMAN was detailed to go to Riker's Island to obtain recruits for his regiment. Here he was much occupied in the drill and formation of the colored troops then gathering on the island. Such was his success in their rapid improvement, that it was proposed to him to seek a position as commander of these troops. He presented himself to the Examining Board in Washington, and, having been approved, he received his commission as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops which, it will be remembered, was one of those organized by the Union League of this city. Ordered to Beaufort, S. C., he was called to occupy, with his regiment, the fort and batteries in that vicinity. By his diligence, his men soon became expert as gunners, and were highly commended for their improvement. Attending the expedition to Johnson's Island and vicinity, some months ago, he was ordered, with his regiment, to storm a battery. In executing this order he was prostrated by the passage of a shell, which, though not hitting him, made him senseless for a time, so that he was supposed to be dead. This casualty affected his health for some weeks, but recovering, he attended to the business of his station and took charge of the post while Gen. SAXTON was absent for several weeks on Morris Island. In the late expedition to get possession of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in which Col. SILLIMAN was wounded, he was called to the command of a brigade. While leading it into action he was struck in the right thigh by an explosive musket ball, and his leg was so badly shattered that amputation was rendered necessary. He survived the operation until the ninth day, when his strength suddenly failed him, and he died as already announced. Col. SILLIMAN leaves a wife, to whom he had been united but a few months to mourn his loss. Providentially she went to Beaufort a few weeks ago to spend the winter with her husband, and thus had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him in his last hours.

An Appeal in Behalf of a Brave Man.

At our Christmas dinner for the soldiers and sailors, on Monday, at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, one of our guests was the brave young sailor, RICHARD D. DUNPHY, who at the battle of Mobile lost both arms.

Admiral FARRAGUT, who, with Commodore DRAYTON, did us the honor to look in upon us, gave us the particulars of the disaster, as the boy was in their command on the good ship *Hartford*.

The ladies of the association wish to secure something permanent for his future support, so that, with the pension of the United States Government, he may be placed above want.

We are too thoroughly experienced in the liberality of our patriotic friends to find it necessary to say more. We have ourselves made the first contribution toward the little fund, and if any one is disposed to aid us we shall be most gratified, and a brave, cheerful boy, who has given more than life for his country, will have the assurance that he is not, in his helplessness, forgotten by them for whom he has suffered.

Any contributions for this object may be sent to Miss KATHARINE HORN, our Treasurer, No. 24 West Nineteenth-street.

Mrs. GEO. T. M. DENIS, Secretary.
Mrs. JACOB LE ROY, First Directress.

A JUVENILE MUSICAL WONDER.—SWANEE is the name of a little negro boy who escaped from Virginia while Gen. BANKS was in command of the Mountain Department. He is a musical wonder, and possesses ventriloquial powers of an extraordinary character. He also plays the violin, and sings and dances in regular Old Virginia style. He will take his departure soon for Europe, but meanwhile can be seen at Barnum's Museum.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this cause was resumed yesterday, by calling *George Opdyke* for cross-examination by Mr. Evarts.—I came to this city in 1824; have resided in New-Orleans six years; Cleveland, Ohio, two years; and for some years had my residence in New-Jersey, while engaged in business here; returned here in 1853 or 1854; have resided here since that time; have had business here since about 1841.

Q.—When in Washington, did you exercise your influence to have Collector Barney removed? (Objected to; excluded.)

Q.—When this factory was destroyed, what did you do toward ascertaining what there was in it that was burned up? A.—I had no personal superintendence; I directed Mr. Farley to take early and proper steps to ascertain and make out as correctly as possible, through foreman and book-keeper, an inventory of what was lost; I have no inventory save the claim presented to the city; that was the ultimate results of the efforts to ascertain; I asked Mr. Farley to try and see if an inventory could be made up of the things that were in the factory when it was destroyed; finding that was impracticable, I conferred with him as to the propriety of making out the matter in the way it was; an intermediate suggestion was to make out total investments and deduct from it the total receipts; the first plan proceeded no further than by directing Mr. Farley to make out such a statement; he thought it impracticable; I have no recollection of any figures toward such a schedule; those in charge said it was impracticable, from the absence of books and papers which had been mainly destroyed, and multiplicity of articles from raw state to finished article; these are all the difficulties I recollect; then my mind turned to the plan of finding the advances and outlays and receipts, to show the amount we were out of pocket by the transaction; the means of making that computation I had a perfect record of, knowing how much I and McNeil had advanced; if it had been presented in that form it would have been on the principle of returning to us the net balance of payments and liabilities over the receipts; that plan was abandoned as an illegal method, and the authorities could not make a settlement on that basis; do not recollect conferring with any one but Mr. Farley on that subject.

Q.—After that was abandoned were you without a plan until Jones stepped into your office and suggested one? We were still considering how we could get an accurate inventory of the property lost; we had not hit on anything definite that I remember; until Jones made the suggestion I think it had not occurred to me; it first came from him; his suggestion only related to the carbines, so far as I remember; Jones did not give the figures; he had access to my accounts; he was a man I had no confidence in; all the advances do not appear in the cash-book; during December and January, when I made advances of about $40,000, the cash-book shows only about $30,000—the balance having gone to pay Marston; that should have gone in the books; it enters into the sum stated as the amount paid Marston, but not entered in the books; not entered into the sum claimed against the city for machinery, &c.; Jones suggested the mode of charging the contract price of the guns less the amount it would take to complete them; that is the substance; of my own knowledge I do not know that Mr. Jones had any interest in making this suggestion; I do not think I asked him what advantage there could be in making up the claim in that way; the plan he suggested struck me as a just and proper method; that it would embrace not only the value of the articles but the profits, if any, that were earned.

Q.—You say that mode would embrace all the profits, as if the number of guns had been completed? [Objected to.] A.—So far as these guns were concerned it would, provided we had not allowed more than what was assumed to be the actual cost of completion; there was twelve and-a-half per cent. allowed in excess of the actual cost of completion.

Q.—That mode would include the materials in the guns, the labor spent on those materials, up to the stages to which they had gone, the royalty which would be payable on the guns, and the profit, if any, which would come to the parties interested? A.—I think that is correct, so far as those guns are concerned, always abating twelve and a half per cent., which was allowed in excess of what was assumed to be the actual cost of finishing.

Q.—What plan was there for selling out the property other than the carbines? A.—It was to make an inventory of the property itself, and the price was charged at the price it had cost the concern; the plan did not include all the outlay; it left out the current expenses of the establishment—rent, fuel, pay for superintendent, clerk hire, &c., and others that were not working on the particular contract; it left out the tools that had been made and broken, or were found inadequate, and others had to be made in their place; Mr. Kean told me there were many parts of guns and small things which there were no means of ascertaining.

Q.—Does the schedule profess to include any of the material that enters into the fabric of the guns? A.—I think not; I believe there is some steel.

Q.—Can you show in the cash-book, or any other record of outlay for the purposes of this business and this factory, any sum for material, for tools, and work and labor on tools, and keeping up machinery, that is not in the schedule? A.—I have not particularly examined the cash-book, and cannot say what is there.

Q.—You have stated, I believe, on direct examination, that the cash-book contained a statement of all the outlay and all the receipts of cash in this business? A.—You misunderstand me; I said the statement of profit and loss contained it all.

Q.—Will you point me to the entry in the cash-book which concerns or relates to the receipt of any money from the Government of the United States? A.—Here is one item on the debtor side of cash-book, page 20: "June 29—Cash Dr. the United States Government. Received draft on the Sub-Treasury in New-York, dated Washington, June 27, No. 264, $15,379 50;" on the credit side, same page, is the entry: "Cash Cr. by G. O., loan account, $15,379 50;" I would like to explain that.

Q.—What amount of outlay appears subsequent to July 13? A.—The aggregate amount is over $6,000 or $7,000.

Q.—Can you state any greater difficulty in stating the material in the factory and the amount of labor that had been expended on this material in the unfinished carbines, than in stating the amount necessary to complete them? A.—I cannot see any difficulty that would exist greater in the one case than in the other.

Q.—You say you consider the principle on which the claim is made up, just and fair against the city. Why would not giving the material in the factory and the labor expended on the unfinished carbines in their various shapes, have been a proper mode? A.—The armory had been in existence nineteen months; was started for the exclusive purpose of producing Gibbs' breach-loading carbine; all the expenses for that time were made with the view of producing that result; it required a large amount of capital, employed in a hazardous business; we had just arrived at the condition of producing the guns—were just ready to produce the article we designed when we started; the time, money, labor, outlay, capital and hazard expended during the nineteen months to produce the guns was entitled to profit, if any were made, as far as we had gone; it could not be expected that the manufacturer who had changed the form of material from the raw to the finished article of utility should forego whatever profit existed; it would be entirely unjust; we felt what we were entitled to was to replace the establishment in the position in which it was.

Q.—What was the difference between the result of this mode and that which you had rejected, except that this included profits as outlay? A.—That was the difference; the one would be returning the capital simply, the other would embrace the profits, if any were earned.

Q.—I understand you to have said that in this carbine account there is a computation only for the 6,000 carbines, and not including any part of the 1,050 not delivered. Will you show how there was omitted from the preceding schedule of machinery, tools, &c., which foots up $97,000, anything that went for the cost of the machinery, tools, keeping up and replenishing tools, and cost of carrying on the concern, that was applicable to the production of the 1,000 that were delivered to the Government? A.—It is omitted from the claim against the city, for the reason that it had no business there; it would be a fraudulent claim to put it in.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Williamson in 1861 and prior? A.—I became acquainted with him during the Charter election in 1854, if not prior; he was a political friend and supporter of mine; our relations subsequent to 1861 have been less intimate and cordial, for reasons that he may know better than I do.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with McNeil? A.—He was introduced to me by Williamson, I think, during the Charter election of 1859, as an active member of the American party; he seemed to be a very active supporter of me through the canvass; in 1861 he still professed to be my supporter politically, and he seemed to be very active; I had learned at that time not to place any great confidence in him; he often called on me—seldom at my house, until after the gun matter.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Andrews? A.—In 1859, I think; he was my supporter in 1859 and 1861.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Stanton? A.—I knew him politically about the same time; he and I belonged to what was called the radical wing of the party.

Q.—What did you do toward Mr. Stanton's support? A.—I cannot remember precisely what I did; while at Washington I, in conjunction with other friends, pressed him to the favorable consideration of the President, either through the Secretary of the Treasury or else upon both; I do not remember any active efforts of mine after that; I cannot say whether I wrote letters on the subject; nor do I remember going on again to support him; I may have urged him while there; but I have no recollection.

Q.—When, during 1861, did plans begin to be laid for your nomination? A.—My own recollection is that it was not till about the time of the State convention, in October, that I consented to permit my name to go in; many of my friends had urged upon me to let my name go into the canvass; having been run and defeated in 1859, they felt that it was desirable to the party and to myself that I should consent to be a candidate again; I never had any desire for the office, never wanted it, and it was with great reluctance that I consented to run, either the first or the second time; after receiving my nomination I withheld my acceptance for a considerable time, I think more than a week.

Q.—Did you take an active part in the distribution of offices in the Custom-house, after Barney was appointed? A.—I took an active part in what I considered to be deserving appointments; some of the applicants were not my friends, but were active, deserving members of the party.

Q.—Do you recollect a conversation concerning the appointment of Surveyor, in which you expressed the opinion that Mr. Chase would not make the appointments without conferring with you? A.—I have no recollection of such a conversation, though I frequently saw McNeil; they can scarcely be called conferences; I recollect Williamson being at my office that Summer, as he had been at the prior canvass several times, but the precise subject of conversation or conference I cannot remember, though I have canvassed the matter over and tried to remember; McNeil had a son, a clerk in our store, and frequently came to see him.

Q.—When did you first inquire whether collections were made at the Custom-house in behalf of your election? A.—I think not till after my nomination; I may have seen Mr. Barney before, but I have no distinct recollection; I knew some of my political friends had, and that they desired to have funds raised; I think the first authoritative distinct information I had on the subject of money being raised was from Messrs. Churchill and Cowdin.

Q.—Did they not go at your request to the Custom-house? A.—My own impression is that they went there of their own volition, but their impression is otherwise; you may assume it either way; I think I expected aid from the Custom-house from the time of my nomination, which was from ten to fourteen days before the election.

Q.—In July, 1861, how frequently did you see McNeil and Williamson? A.—I was out of the city a portion of the Summer, and the occasions could not have been very frequent; I think they were both urgent that I should be a candidate for Mayor, and that the matter of patronage at the Custom-house was spoken of, as well as all subjects of political interest at that time; I presume the subject of the Surveyorship was spoken of, if they called on me before the appointment was made; I knew Andrews to be a capable and active man, and that Mr. Dennison never participated very actively in politics; Mr. Barney had to a considerable extent.

Q.—Did you regard Mr. Barney as a managing politician? (Objected to and excluded.)

Q.—You were in Washington in July, 1863? A.—According to my best recollection, fortified by a note from Mr. Willard, I was not; I remember seeing Andrews there once, after he was Surveyor, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, during the Winter; I think he usually stops at Brown's Hotel; I do not remember seeing him there with Charles Cooper and McNeil; my impression is pretty strong that I never saw McNeil in Washington at all; he took some samples of blankets from our firm to sell at a stated price; he went twice, I think; how long he remained I do not know.

Q.—You say that you recollect nothing about Williamson's interview on the subject of Andrews? A.—I recollect nothing about his saying it was satisfactory; and I do not believe it ever occurred, because he connects it with the declaration that I had employed him as agent to negotiate a bargain with Andrews: I to give my political influence toward his appointment, and he to raise or cause to be raised from the Custom-house a sum of money for my election, all of which is utterly ungrounded.

Q.—You consider the conversation between Williamson, yourself and McNeil on the question of contribution from the Custom-house through Andrews' appointment as without foundation? A.—The essential portion of McNeil's testimony on the matter of bargain being entirely and unquestionably untrue; I take it for granted that all the details and complements are also untrue; Williamson has only testified to a single interview on the subject; he don't remember the words that he or I used, he simply relates the substance; now if he meant to convey the idea that a bargain was consummated on the part of himself, McNeil and Andrews, such as was stated, that is untrue.

Q.—Suppose he said that if Andrews was appointed, you might rely on his support, with the patronage and money of the Custom-house? A.—The matter of money, I am certain, was not referred to at all; something may have been said about patronage, either before or after Andrews' appointment; and his being a compromise appointee, whether he would throw it in favor of the radical or the conservative wing of the party a day or two before election; Williamson, McNeil and others of the People's Union party, became very restive because the money promised for that organization was not forthcoming, so as to enable them to bring out their boxes and men at the election; and I remember hearing Williamson express disappointment, and I think unfriendly feelings toward Andrews.

Q.—Do you remember complaining to Williamson at your store that the Custom-house had only raised $7,000? A.—No; I could not have claimed that, because they raised more; I may have said that the promise was to the committee of citizens $10,000 or $12,000, and it turned out only $9,500, involving, therefore, a larger expenditure on my part than I expected, but I have no distinct recollection of ever saying anything to him on the subject; probably I would not remember it if I had; it was an immaterial point.

Q.—Have you thought of any other contracts with the Government than those already stated by the witnesses in which you had an interest? A.—I have thought of none other.

Q.—Were you interested in contracts for arms from abroad? A.—Never.

Q.—What contracts were open in the name of yourself or your firm? A.—We had two or three with Col. Vinton; one for infantry cloth, and one for flannels; two or three for blankets, all open; those are all I now remember.

Q.—Did you become surety for any of the contracts that have been spoken of? A.—I did in the contracts with Smith Brothers & Carhart, and also in many in which we had no interest.

Q.—Did you declare, before the 25th of September, or on that day, or after that day, in the year 1863, to any person or persons that you had no Government contracts, or any business connected with the Government of any kind, direct or indirect, except in this letter? A.—I have no recollection of having made that declaration, but I might have made it with entire truthfulness.

Q.—When did this Government contract for guns, in which you were interested, by its own terms, expire? A.—The period I cannot designate without having the contract before me; but I believe, from reading the contract and from Mr. Farley's assertions, that there was nothing obligatory on the part of the contractor to continue the business, or to deliver a single gun longer than he desired; and, immediately on the destruction of the factory, I gave notice to Mr. Farley that I would have no further connection with it; at the rate we were turning out guns (fifty a day) it would have taken about six months to complete the contract; the money was paid on the average about six or seven weeks after delivery; the last payment on clothing contracts was, I believe, as Mr. Corhart stated, in July or August, 1863.

Q.—You say if you had stated to people that you had no interest in Government contracts, it would have been true. In what respect would it have been true—that your contracts had ceased? A.—It would have been true in the present tense, as this letter was written.

Redirect.—The ledger which has been produced was brought to the Mayor's office, after the claim against the city had been made out, and to our best recollection, after it had been settled, by a poor woman: she appeared confused, and unwilling to answer inquiries, from which I supposed some of the rioters had taken it.

Q.—If the $28,000 received from the Government had been put on the credit side of that account, would there not have been a debit of the guns themselves, as manufactured, to be delivered? A.—Undoubtedly so; the two would have balanced each other; neither of them had any right in the claim against the city.

Q.—Was, or was not the wear and tear of the machinery and tools in the construction of the guns delivered to the Government actually included in the claim? A.—I have already stated on cross-examination that I knew of no abatement that was made on account of the wear and tear; but the first 550 guns delivered to the Government were charged at $3 each more than was charged to the city.

Q.—Was or not the $16,000 allowed to Brooks for royalty, all profit? A.—He had invested nothing in the factory; I do not know what the patent cost him.

Plaintiff's closed, reserving the right to produce a record sent for to Washington, under commission, if it arrived.

Robert C. Hutchins, Andrew Blakely, George W. Quintard, Rev. Aaron H. Burlingham, H. J. Monroe and G. W. Walgrove were called upon minor points.

Hezekiah J. Monroe, of Staten Island, states he had been acquainted with Mr. Stover about six years; as far as he had heard, his reputation was good; would believe him under oath.

George W. Walgrove, of No. 17 Suffolk-street, clothier, called on the same subject; knew little more of Mr. Stover than that he had made his clothes and he paid for them.

Mr. Field—It is suggested that this gentleman, having made his clothes, knows his *habits*. In which flash of wit and the laughter occasioned, the witness retired, and the testimony closed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Judge Pierrepont will speak for the defence.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Very little was done in this court, yesterday, owing to the absence of counsel, witnesses or other causes leading to the postponement of cases. Isaac H. Williams, a young lad indicted for grand larceny, plead guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge. William Smith was brought up for trial on a charge of robbery in the first degree.

After privately examining the complaint, and only witness against the prisoner, His Honor said that it would be useless to take up the time of court and jury as the complainant was unwilling to swear against him. Smith was consequently discharged and the court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, 9th inst. *Part II.*—800, 882, 872, 678, 480, 899, 969, 972, 846, 946, 572, 604, 606, 616, 622, 634, 640, 642, 644, 646. *Part III.*—Case on no calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—1743, 4649, 2593, 3946½, 989, 4406, 3453, 3337, 4409, 3449, 4637, 4511, 4641, 4325, 2545. *Part II.*—4345, 4616, 4440, 4000, 3756, 3050, 4438, 4366, 4532, 3782, 4514, 2208, 4360, 1496, 3312.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	134⅜	5	N. Y. Cen.	119
1,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. C.	109	30	do.	118⅜
10,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	600	do.	118
30,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	150	do. s10	118
30,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	100	do.	118⅛
10,000	do..n.is..b5	108⅝	200	do. s30	117⅞
500	do...new iss.	108⅜	600	Erie Railway	86
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	102⅛	300	do.	86⅛
20,000	do. b5	102⅝	300	do.	86⅜
200,500	do.	102	400	do.	86⅝
500	do.	102⅜	300	do.	86⅜
1,500	Treas. N., 7-30s.		200	do. s10	86⅝
	April & Oct.	119	100	do.	86⅝
5,000	U.S.6s,1yr.Cer.	97	800	do.	86⅜
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77.	100	200	do. b10	86⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s.	65	200	do.	86⅞
1,000	M.6s iss. to Pa-		400	Hudson R. B.	114
	cific R.	69	300	do. b10	114⅛
2,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅛	500	do.	114⅛
20,000	do.	34	50	Erie R. Pref.	100⅜
10,000	do. b10	34⅛	600	Reading R.	118⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	102	15	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅝
1,000	N.Y.C.R.E.Bs.	110	100	do.	118⅛
1,000	N.Y.C. Sub. Bs.	100	100	do. b30	118⅛
5,000	Erie 3d M.	111	100	do. b30	118
1,000	Erie 4th M.	104	500	M. S. & N. I.	73
5,000	Alt.&T.H 2d M. Preferred	85	200	do. b10	73
1,000	Al. & T. H.In.	78	1000	do. b15	73
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	74	200	do.	72⅝
4,000	do.	70	200	Ill. Cen. R. s30	128⅛
900	Amer. Gold	232	100	do. s60	129
18	Bank of America	134	600	Cle. & Pitts.	100
100	Canton Co.	35⅜	300	do.	100⅛
200	Penn. Coal Co.	198⅜	400	do.	101
50	Del.&Hud.C.Co.	210	200	do. b10	101
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	46⅛	200	do.	100⅜
400	do.	46½	50	Cle.,Col. & Cin. R.	180
100	Amer. Coal Co.	84	200	Chi. & N. W.	40⅛
100	Quick. Min.Co.	96⅛	200	do.	40⅛
100	do.	96	300	do.	40
200	Mariposa M. C.	17	300	do. s6	40⅛
200	do.	16	50	do. b10	40⅛
25	Pac. M. S. C.	300	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	71⅛
500	Wyom.V. Coal	70	100	do. b3	72
800	Ashburton Coal	17	100	do.	71⅞
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛	400	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R.	119
200	do.	105	100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅛
300	do.	104⅜	400	do.	102⅛
100	do.	104⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110⅝	50	Reading R.	118
9,000	do.	110⅝	500	do.	117⅞
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	108⅜	100	do.	117
70,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.	72
1,500	do...new iss.	108⅜	100	do. b10	72
70,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C	102	100	Ill. Cen. R. nwk	127¾
500	do.	102⅝	100	Mil. & Pr.Du C.	49
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	99
100	Cum Coal Pref.	47	200	do. b15	99
150	do. b5	47	200	do. b10	99
200	do. b5	47⅛	400	do.	98⅛
300	do. b10	47⅛	100	do.	98⅛
300	Quick. Min.	99	50	Chi. & N. W.	39⅛
100	do.	99⅛	100	do.	39⅛
200	do.	100	400	do. b10	39⅛
300	Mar. M. Co.	16	500	do.	39⅛
200	do.	15⅛	100	do.	39⅛
25	Pac. M. S. Co. s10	300	500	Chic.&N.W.Pr. s60	70
200	N. Y. Cen.	118	400	do.	70⅛
100	do.	117⅞	500	do. b15	70⅛
500	do. s30	117	100	do. b30	70⅞
100	Erie Railway	84⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R. b15	104
100	do.	84⅛	100	do.	103¾
800	do.	84⅛	100	do. b10	104
300	do. b30	84⅜	100	do. b30	104⅛
200	do.	84	25	Pitts.Ft.W.& C.	102
100	Erie R. Pref.	100⅜	1000	do. s30	101⅛
600	Hudson Riv. R.	114	200	do.	101⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	117			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Old issue	108⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	101
50,000	U. S. 10-40s..C	102	1000	do. s3	100⅛
30,000	O. & Miss. C.	33⅜	1600	do.	100⅛
15,000	do. s3	33⅛	200	do. s3	100⅛
10,000	do. b10	34	200	do. s10	100⅛
15,000	do.	33⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	104
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛	200	do.	103⅞
100	do. s3	118⅛	300	do.	103⅛
700	Erie R. s3	86	100	do.	103⅛
1100	do.	86	100	do. c	103⅛
200	do. c	86	200	do. b4	103⅛
200	do. s4	86	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	70⅛
400	do. b4	86	100	do.	70⅛
200	do. s5	86	500	do. b4	70⅛
500	do. s5	85⅞	400	Chi. & N W.	39⅛
1800	do.	85⅞	100	do. s4	39⅛
600	do. s5	85⅞	100	do. s4	39⅛
1100	do.	85⅞	200	do.	39⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. s3	128	100	do.	39⅛
1100	Reading R.x-d. b10	119	200	do.	39⅛
200	do. b10	118⅞	100	do.	39⅝
200	do. b10	118⅝	200	Quick. M. Co. s10	97
100	M. S. & N. I.	72⅛	100	do.	97
500	do.	72⅛	100	do. s3	97⅛
100	do. s3	72⅛	200	do. s8	97
200	do.	72⅛	400	do. b30	98
100	do. c	72⅛	400	Cum. Coal	46⅛
200	P.,Ft. W. & C.	101⅛	100	do.	46⅛
500	Mar. Min. Co.	16⅛	100	do. b3	46⅛
			300	do.	46⅛
			100	do. b3	47

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 10-40s....C	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅛
900	Erie R.	82⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.R. b3	39⅛
200	do. s3	82⅛	300	do.	39
2100	do.	82⅛	200	do. s3	39
1300	do.	82⅛	100	C. & N.W.Pr. b10	70
1200	do. b3	82⅛	600	do. b4	70
400	Hudson R. R.	113	100	do. s10	69⅞
100	do. b3	113	300	P., Ft. W. & C. b30	101⅛
300	do. s30	112⅛	100	do. b3	101
100	M. S. & N. I. b3	71⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co. b10	47⅛
100	do. s10	71⅛	100	do. s3	47⅛
600	Cleve. & Pitts. b5	99⅛	100	do.	48
200	do. s3	98⅛	800	Quick. M. Co.	101⅛
200	do. b5	99	100	do. s3	101⅛
200	do. s30	99	100	Mar. Min. Co.	16⅛
200	Ch. & R. I. R.	103⅛	200	do.	17
200	do. s3	103⅛	200	do. s3	17
100	do. b3	103⅛	500	do. b5	17
400	do. b2	103⅛	200	do. b30	17⅛
100	do. b3	103⅛	100	do.	17⅛
200	do.	103⅛	500	do.	17⅛
400	do.	103⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

There was an active time among the Money Brokers to-day, both in the collection and reinvestment of the January Dividends, and in lending Money to the Stock Exchange. The demand from the latter was quite sharp about 2 o'clock, affecting the Railway Market between the Boards, and causing an irregular and lower market for the New-York and Western Roads at the Second Board. The Government Stocks were steady and a fraction higher than yesterday, not so much on speculation as by reason of the large counter demand on Wall-street from the outside public. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further decline in Mariposa, and a temporary decline, at the early Board in Quicksilver. The latter, however, recovered to 100@100½ at the close of the day, after selling at 96 ⅌ cent. The pressure against Erie Common Stock was renewed after the First Board broke up, and the story was again made current that the January Dividend would not be paid. The Stock was also made to feel the active inquiry for Money, and sold down to 83½ ⅌ cent. At the Second Board there was a recovery to 84 @84½ ⅌ cent, as against 86⅞@87 early in the day. The sudden advance of yesterday in New-York Central and Pittsburgh was not sustained, and the Railways generally on the breaking up of the Second Board were reported week.

The Gold-Room was advanced to 233½ ⅌ cent. this morning. The sales subsequently fell off to 232½@232½ ⅌ cent. The absence of military news appeared to be employed to make the price firm. The advance, however, did not hold to the close of business, the price relapsing to 231 ⅌ cent. Gold rather abundant for cash delivery, owing to the free dividend payments from the Treasury-Office, and a large arrival this afternoon ($1,148,000) from California.

The general market at 4 o'clock stood about as follows; Railways heavy:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅜	110⅝	Pittsburgh	104⅛	99
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅜	Northwest	40	39½
T. Certificates	97	97	N. West Pref.	70⅛	70
N. Y. Central	118⅛	117⅛	Rock Island	106⅛	103
Erie	86⅜	82⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅛	100⅞
Hudson	114⅛	112⅞	Cum'land Coal	46⅞	48
Reading	117⅛	116⅛	Quicksilver	97	101⅛
Mich. Southern	72⅛	71⅛	Mariposa	17	17⅛
Illinois Cen.	127	127⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	33⅞	33⅛

The First National Bank took $201,000 to-day for the popular 7-30 ⅌ cent. Loan of the United States.

The Quicksilver Mining Company of California, (New-Almaden mine,) have declared a Dividend of *five per cent. in Gold*, payable to the New-York stockholders, on 1st February, in Gold. The Capital is $10,000,000, and this Dividend of $500,000 is from the net avails of the mine in 1864, after the payment in full of the floating debt of the Company, growing out of the satisfaction of all adverse tiles, or pretence of litle, to any part of the New-Almaden survey.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Hanover	102
Union	120	Citizens'	106
North River	105	Market	102
National	110	Corn Exchange	110
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	100	Marine	160
Mercantile	125	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk.	110
American Exchange	129½	Central National	101
Bank of the Republic	105	Fourth National	98
Bank of N. Amer.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87	110	Chi. & N. W. Int.B.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	121	Del. L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100¾
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	111	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm., '77	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104½
Harlem 1stm., '69 & '72	105	New J. C. 2ds	113
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ⅌ c.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
N. J. C. Line, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	77
Ill. Central 7 ⅌ c. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	53
Alton & T. H. 1sts	115	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Peninsular R.R.B.	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	78		

The Petroleum Tables in the New-York *Shipping List* show the following exports for the year 1864:

	Gallons.
From New-York	21,288,499
From Philadelphia	7,760,148
From Portland	70,762
From Boston	1,696,307
From Baltimore	929,971
Total	31,745,687
Exports in 1863	28,200,721
Exports in 1862	10,887,701

The *Commercial* says that Messrs. KETCHUM, HOY & BILLINGS have tendered their resignations as trustees of the Mariposa estate, the stockholders having expressed a desire that they should retire from the management.

The following National Banks have been authorized for the week ending Dec. 31:

Name of Bank.	Location.	Capital.
Shoe and Leather	Boston, Mass.	$1,000,000
First	Yonkers, N. Y.	150,000
Atlas	Boston, Mass.	1,000,000
Valley	Lebanon, Conn.	100,000
Western	Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000
Thames	Norwich, Conn.	500,000
Nassau	Brooklyn, N. Y.	300,000
Falkill	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	200,000
Southport	Southport, Conn.	100,000
Downington	Downington, Penn.	100,000
First	Richmond, Me.	50,000
Neponset	Canton, Mass.	100,000
First	Carbondale, Penn.	110,000
Freeman's	Boston, Mass.	400,000
Commerce	New-London, Conn.	207,200
First	Mount Joy, Penn.	100,000
Commerce	Pittsburgh, Penn.	500,000
Dedham	Dedham, Mass.	300,000
Phœnix	Hartford, Conn.	1,017,400
Second	Watertown, N. Y.	100,000
North America of	Boston, Boston, Mass.	750,000
First	Warren, R. I.	50,000
The National	Phœnixville, Penn.	100,000
Iron City	Pittsburgh, Penn.	400,000
Grand Bank	Marblehead, Mass.	100,000
Maverick	Boston, Mass.	400,000
Tradesman's	Pittsburgh, Penn.	400,000
Pocassett	Fall River, Mass.	200,000
Lebanon	Lebanon, Penn.	180,080
Bank of Fayette Co.	Uniontown, Penn.	65,000
Total		$9,379,680
First	Allegheny, Penn (ad).	$150,000
First	St. Paul, Minn.	100,000
Aggregate capital		$9,629,680
Previously authorized		134,011,720
Whole number 681, with a capital of		$143,641,400
Amount of circulation for the week		1,899,470
Previously issued		74,410,420
Total		$76,309,890

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,535,286 30; for Customs, $220,400; Payments, $2,582,878 26; on account of Loan, $282,230; Balance, $21,654,522 83.

The Irving's Saving Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividends.

Messrs. GOODYEAR BROTHERS and DURAND offer for sale $200,000 of the 7 ⅌ cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. These bonds, which are secured on the whole property of the road, have coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the Broadway Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eights per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 363 BROADWAY.

During this week subscriptions received for the Gold Loan called

TEN-FORTY.

Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN.

Great pains will be taken to afford to the public all reasonable facilities to secure what they wish of these bonds.

All FIVE PER CENT. Legal-tender Notes will be received with the accrued interest.

These five per cent. notes are 1 Year Notes.
2 Year Notes.
2 Year Notes with coupons.

Also all National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Checks on City Banks will be received.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st.,
Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES on hand, for sale on Government account, at ⅜ commission discount; also, Revenue Stamps at 4, 4½ and 4¾ discount.

F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ WITHDRAWN AFTER 7TH JANUARY.

TEN-FORTY GOLD BOND,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.

Will receive subscriptions THIS WEEK ONLY for the above Bonds.

Payments may be made—
One-third 7th January.
One-third 14th January.
One-third 21st January.

All the 5 per cent. Treasury Notes received in payment and interest allowed to date of same.

A commission of ¼ per cent. returned to all persons subscribing for these Bonds, and attention is called to them as being the only bonds expressly made by law the PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 11 bbls. Ashes, 8,642 bbls. Flour, 252 bbls. and 3,142 bags Corn Meal, 390 bushels Wheat, 3,522 bushels Corn, 8,650 bushels Oats, 1,682 bushels Malt, 5,692 packages Provisions, and 498 bbls. Whisky.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady.

COFFEE—Is in demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Java at 50c.; Rio at 41½c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo at 41½c.@42c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in request, and tending in favor of sellers. Middlings, $1 20@$1 22 ⅌ ℔. Week's receipts, 3,500 bales. Sales and resales, 3,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 10,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 70@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 20@$10 60, chiefly at $10 25@$10 40; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 20@$11 40 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 70	@$10 00
Extra State	10 20	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 80	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 20	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 70	@15 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 980 bbls., at $10 70@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $10 25@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and decidedly firmer. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels, including inferior to very choice Red (Winter) Western at $2 40@$2 55, and Milwaukee Club at $2 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in better request and advancing. Sales since our last, 18,000 bushels at $1 90 for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 83 for new and old Yellow Southern, and $2 15 for new choice White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are less inquired for and are less buoyant. We quote Canada at $1 02; Western at $1 08@$1 09, afloat and in store, and State at $1 07, ⅌ bushel. Sales were made of 7,500 bushels Rye at $1 73, and 17,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $2 05@$2 06 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 40@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in request at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—Manila has been in demand at 18½c.@18¾c. ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been quiet at about former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand and unsettled. Stock 5,217 hhds. and 239 bbls., against 4,490 hhds. and 3,387 bbls. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Resin, at $21@$36 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 45 @$2 50; Linseed at $1 50@$1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 05@$2 15 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite active, at advanced prices. Sales since our last 4,600 bbls., at 52c. @53c. for Crude; 75c.@76c. for Refined in bond, and 95c.@96c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 27,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 23c.; 6,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; 13,000 pieces, 61x64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 27c. per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly at much higher prices, but closed very heavily at reduced rates—the speculative demand having subsided. Sales have been made of 8,100 bbls., at $42@$43 12½ cash and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $42 cash; $43@$43 75, closing at $43 25 cash, for New Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@$40 50 for Thin Mess; and $35 50@$36 50 for New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $43 @$43 50; 5,000 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, same options, at $43 25@$44 75; 2,500 bbls. do., March delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $44@$45 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 430 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand; sales transpired since our last of 500 boxes, including Cumberland-cut, for immediate delivery, part at 21½c.; short and long clear, 23½c.@24c., and 22½c., respectively, ⅌ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 16½c.@17¼c. for Western and City, ⅌ ℔. Lard favors sellers; sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls. at 20½c.@25½c., and 100 cases in fancy packages, at 29c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair request at $21@$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is more active; 1,000 tcs. India Mess sold on private terms. Beef Hams are inactive; sales 150 bbls., at $26 50@$26 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is salable, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Is dull and heavy. Stock, 21,736 bags cleaned, and 21,504 bags uncleaned.

SUGARS—Are in demand and firm. Sales, since our last, 600 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined are in more request at 24c.@28½c. ⅌ ℔. Stock of Sugars, 18,229 hhds., 20,565 bxs., and 83,020 bags; against 21,864 hhds., 41,880 bxs., and 74,621 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 325,000 ℔s., at 17½c.@18¾c.; and 24 tcs. Marrow at 17½c.

TOBACCO—Of the business in Domestic Leaf during the month of December, Messrs. M. RADER & SON, (in their elaborate and valuable annual circular,) say: "During the month of December, the sales, 4,200 hhds., were almost exclusively for export, chiefly for France, Italy and Spain, presenting no notable feature, as sellers and buyers were ready to meet on reasonable terms, particularly on ordinary sorts. For the better grades, which are now again in rather light supply, holders are firmer and disinclined to sell them unless with a corresponding proportion of lower classes. The ruling prices during the month were: Lugs, 10c.@16c.; Common Leaf, 12½c.@19c.; Medium, 16c.@23c.; Good, 19c.@28c.; Fine, 24c.@35c.; Selections, 28c.@45c. ⅌ ℔."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Clenfuegos.
Stock Dec. 1, 1864, bales	3,687	127	209	160
Received since, bales	99	—	—	—
Total	3,786	127	209	160
Delivered since, bales	90	—	53	—
Stock Jan. 1, 1865, bales	3,696	127	156	160
Stock Jan. 1, 1864, bales	2,992	230	1,066	71

WHISKEY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $2 23½@$2 24½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive and depressed. For Liverpool, by steamer, the engagements included 130 tons Logwood, at 12s. 4d.; and 500 tons Provisions, &c., at 7s. 6d.@10s. For London, 30 tons Clover Seed, and 270 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, and 130 tons Logwood, at 14s. For Hamburg, 100 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. For Cadiz, a bark with light pipe and staves, at about $28.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Dublin	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans
Yazoo	Jan. 12	New-York	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

AT NO. 250 BOWERY.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We will offer our immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
AT
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
during this month, in order to
CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL
AND WINTER DRESS-GOODS,
consisting of
RICH PLAIDS AND PLAIN POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS, MERINOES,
ALPACAS, DELAINES, &c.,
all of which will be closed out at a like reduction.
500 PAIRS OF REAL WHITNEY BLANKETS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS
of the best brands and all widths, at less than manufacturers' prices. The entire stock must be closed out.
OWING TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN OUR PREMISES.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
NO. 250 BOWERY.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:
DOMESTIC GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. C. S. ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the management of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.
All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY respectable woman, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to wait on a lady, by a very respectable Protestant girl; is of genteel appearance, and fully experienced in the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses, as also, the care of children; first-class references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, general houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 3th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist in washing, in a private family; best city reference, three years' from her last place. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 47 East 40th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to a genteel boarding-house; wishes a home, preferable to high wages; has good references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has good city reference. Call for two days at her last employer's, No. 11 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing, or do plain sewing; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Grove-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or parlormaid; would have no objection in assisting in the care of children; can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 101 25th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family; would have no objection to the country; by a Scotch girl; the best of references can be given. Call, for one day, at No. 248 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 130 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young widow lady who understands all about housekeeping; is from the country, and will do her best to please; highest references. Address Mrs. F., for three days, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, by applying at No. 114 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young widow lady, to superintend the domestic affairs of a widower's family; best of reference given. Call at 15 Lee-av., opposite Taylor-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, that understands her business thoroughly; the best of city reference can be given. Inquire at No. 87 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; a good baker, and makes pastry; wages $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; is willing to do part of the chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of city reference. Call at 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts; best of city reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and economical woman, in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation either as nurse, chambermaid, waitress or laundress; she is capable of filling any of the above situations. Apply at No. 56 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child nurse. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, No. 41 West 34th-st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGLISH housekeeper and cook, or cook; experienced assistance in the kitchen required; wages $20 per month. Apply to A. B., No. 209 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS thoroughly accomplished in all its branches, and lately commenced to go out by the day, a few more customers. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook or waitress; has lived in her last place three years. Apply at No. 98 Charlton-st., where every satisfaction can be given.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do housework, in a small family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, a Protestant woman; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 189 East 35th-st., second floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference from his last and former situations. Call or address S. T., at C. Waters' saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches; in a first-class private family. Can be seen or addressed, J. K., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND wife situations; the man as coachman and groom, the wife as laundress or chambermaid; good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Y. Z., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest city recommendations. Call or address M. CAMPBELL, harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; also, to take charge of horses and cows; will make himself generally useful. Address R. D., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of reference given; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a grocery or provision-house; understands book-keeping; can give good city reference. Address V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best of reference. Call or address, No. 397 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom. Apply at No. 14 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,979 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK Life Insurance Company, having a large business, an agent for the city of Buffalo, N. Y.; one who has energy and perseverance and can give good reference, may address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A thorough druggist, as an assistant in a large establishment in a Western city; those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity, may address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, to write wrappers in a weekly newspaper office; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant and wages expected, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WEIGHMASTER.—WANTED, AN intelligent, sober, industrious man as weighmaster in a manufacturing establishment; one correct in figures, may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, New-York, in his own hand-writing, with references.

WANTED—FOR FOUR FAMILIES, TWELVE servants—two chambermaids, three seamstresses, four cooks and three first-class waiters; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE—one who perfectly understands her business; English or Scotch preferred. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS, A boy from 16 to 18 years of age who is a good writer and correct at figures, to assist at the desk. Address Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, in a wholesale and retail hardware store; one with some experience preferred. Address Box No. 3,147 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SEXTON, IN AN up-town church. Salary, $250 per annum. Apply from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning at No. 73 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference required. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN LAUNDRESS and chambermaid. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICK'S
ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
AND
GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN,
FOR 1865,
IS NOW PUBLISHED.

It contains ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS of the leading Floral treasures of the world, with full directions for SOWING SEED, TRANSPLANTING and CULTURE, making a work of over SIXTY PAGES, beautifully illustrated, with about
THIRTY FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
AND
TWO COLORED PLATES.

This Annual is published for the instruction of my customers, and to such it is sent free as soon as published. To all others, price 10 cents, including postage, which is much less than the actual cost.

Address JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW SONG JUST OUT.—WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway. "SUNSET," "SUNSET," "SUNSET." By STEPHEN MASSETT. A charming and most bewitching melody. Go and get it.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Ladies, misses and masters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members, and an election for thirty managers, will be held at No. 516 Broadway, in this city, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, will be held at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, January 6, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting where pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VANVLECK, NO. 47 BOND-STREET. —The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved, Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 388 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.
WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,
Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.
ALSO,
Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE,
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96 BROADWAY,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, }
Offer the following HOUSES and LOTS for SALE:

West 23d-st	$50,000	Lexington-av	$18,000
Madison-av	40,000	Lexington-av	22,000
East 34th-st	55,000	Lexington-av	17,000
West 36th-st	50,000	West 14th-st	45,000
East 38th-st	55,000	East 14th-st	30,000
West 37th-st	40,000	West 14th-st	16,000
West 37th-st	40,000	West 18th-st	25,000
West 45th-st	17,500	West 23d-st	14,500
West 46th-st	30,000	West 28th-st	22,500
West 46th-st	33,000	East 29th-st	7,750
West 47th-st	30,000	West 31st-st	16,000
Lexington-av	32,500	West 34th-st	35,000

Also, a number of other HOUSES and LOTS in desirable locations.
Wanted to purchase, a piece of Bowery property.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTION OF FARMS—no better in the market. Parties wishing to purchase as an investment, or for a home, will examine my list. I have several homestead farms in Somerset County that cannot be equaled. Farms near Somerville, Boundbrook, Millstone, Rocky Hill, Plainfield, Rahway, Metuchin, and New-Brunswick.
JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, 50 acres, near Elizabeth; also, one of 17 acres—27 trains per day; also, at Morristown, Scotch Plains, Milburn; 10 acres, fine house, at Summit, only $3,000; a gem at Elizabeth—fine grounds, well fruited—only $2,500; fine large house, containing 16 rooms, fine garden, at Somerville—splendid place for a boarding-house. Full particulars.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM, CHOICE FRUIT, buildings complete, 100 acres, $10,500; beautiful place on the banks of the Raritan, the residence of the late Ex-Gov. Vroom, 100 acres, $14,000; 80 acres choice land, new buildings, $7,000; 80 acres, new buildings, 1,000 peach trees in bearing, $6,500; 140 acres, $10,000; 120 acres, $10,000; 110 acres, fine buildings, 1,050 peach trees, $14,000; 166 acres, $10,000; 66 acres, $4,500; 200 acres, $10,000. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to
HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar; built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park—"10 lots" in the immediate vicinity of first class improvements.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS, (AND NEATLY FURNISHED) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order, 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A bargain. Others, $10,000 to $35,000 and upward, some with coach-houses.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BROWN-STONE front stable on 38th-st., near 4th-av.; well built, with immediate possession; size, 25x48; lot, 25x98. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE, corner of Broadway and 101st-st., with 20 lots of land, at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOMES FOR MECHANICS.—Pretty cottages, from $600 to $2,000, near the city, by railroad; cheap fare. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 30th-st., near Madison-av.; full front and high stoop. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO lots on Wooster-st., and one on Grand, adjoining. These lots are close to Broadway and Canal-st.; a valuable location. Address MAJOR THOMPSON, Station I, New-York City.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—on Canal-st., near Broadway, a room newly ceiled and painted, in perfect order, one to five horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SUBSTANTIAL double house and lot on 5th or Madison avs., or in the streets adjacent; would prefer one with a stable attached.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIBLE tenant, a commodious furnished house in the vicinity of Union-square; must have modern improvements and comfortably but not expensively furnished. Address Box No. 3,991 New-York Post-office, or call at No. 44 Barclay-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, PART OF A FURNISHED house, in a pleasant part of the city, below 14th-st. preferred. Address Box No. 4,773 Post-office, or apply personally at No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AN eligible situation, not far from Montague-st., in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITHout board; please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child five years old, in a private family, where the comforts of home may be found; location convenient to 4th-av. preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days, stating price, &c.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO COMFORTABLE rooms and board for a gentleman, lady and two children, in some pleasant location in this city or Jersey City. Address Post-office Box No. 4,773, or apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for an elderly man; plain board, with strictly moral or religious family, required. Inquire of W. S., No. 22 Dey-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor, with one or two bedrooms, to let, with board, in private family, at No. 251 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BUFFALO meat, just arrived by express from Kansas.
J. R. COOK, No. 209 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. BENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. P. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of
E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 52 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.
EDWIN V. WELCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.

The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statute of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN.
WILLIAM N. CLARK, JR.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.
EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business and the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.
THOMAS ROBINS, JR.,
WM. POWELL,
FITCH W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can sign in liquidation.
CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
CHAS. McDOUGALL,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at No. 81 Front-st., New-York, under the firm of STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS,
T. J. ROBERTS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm at No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS,
T. J. ROBERTS,
M. BRIDGMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.
DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed.) HENRY T. MOORE,
GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway.
GEORGE G. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos. 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.
Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernetty & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership, Mr. GORDON M. TAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HYDE, COE & McCOLLUM expires this day, and is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
J. B. HYDE,
L. C. COE,
ALEX McCOLLUM.
Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all business connection between me and SALOMON LEVY, No. 5 Mercer-st., ceases from this date, and all persons are cautioned against trusting said SALOMON LEVY on faith that I will indorse or be otherwise liable for any such debt.
EUGE. POTTIER,
No 58 Walker-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS.
WM. SCOTT & SON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.
E. MORRISON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. H. AMMIDOWN RETIRES FROM our firm, and Mr. ALBERT D. SMITH becomes a partner from this date.
AMMIDOWN, LANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.
R. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 19 William-st.
JAN. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.
LESHER & WHITMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER is this day dissolved by limitation; the business will be settled by either of the partners, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
AARON D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CONKLIN & MILLER, and will succeed CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER in the CLOTHING business, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
THEO. J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES LAWSON, JR., IS THIS DAY ADmitted a partner in our business.
LAWSON & WALKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

LAWSON & WALKER, while continuing their business of Adjusters of Average, now offer to their friends their services as
INSURANCE BROKERS,
and are prepared to effect insurances in the best companies of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia.

They trust that their long experience will be accepted as a guarantee that policies procured by them will cover all risks against which their friends should seek indemnity.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing, under the name and firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
HENRY A. MORGAN,
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
W. H. TOWNSEND.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, has expired by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROWE,
GEORGE D. WOODRUFF,
JACOB S. CARTER.

The subscribers will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at No. 281 Washington-st., under the firm name of WOODRUFF & CARTER.
GEORGE D. WOODRUFF,
JACOB S. CARTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

THE FIRM ZIMMERMANN & CO., NOW ten years in existence, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ANOTHNEY ZIMMERMANN withdraws from the business.
PHILIPP ZIMMERMANN continues the Cincinnati, and JOHN ZIMMERMANN the New-York business, each with their assets and liabilities.
JOHN ZIMMERMANN,
PHILIPP ZIMMERMANN,
ANTHONEY ZIMMERMANN.
NEW-YORK and CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. SHERWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed up by WILLIAM SHERWOOD, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. SHERWOOD,
H. W. LOCKWOOD,
W. E. SHERWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SHERWOODS, SEAMAN & TUBBY, for the continuation of the business of the late firm of Wm. Sherwood & Co., in Hides, Leather and Oil, at No. 40 Spruce-st.
WM. SHERWOOD,
V. H. SEAMAN,
J. T. TUBBY,
M. H. SHERWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
R. B. HILL,
GEO. H. MOTT.

A copartnership has this day been formed between CHAS. ST. J. MOTT & GEO. H. MOTT, under the name of MOTT BROTHERS, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 30 Broad-st.
CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
GEO. H. MOTT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
W. R. TRAVERS.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PAUL SPOFFORD, SURviving partner of the firm of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., which has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, has associated with him PAUL N. SPOFFORD, CLINTON HUNTER and JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD, for the purpose of continuing said business under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNYDER & NARAMORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will use the firm name in settlement.
T. L. SNYDER.
G. H. NARAMORE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDELTON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. H. PENDLETON.
D. ROBINSON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.
T. H. MAGHEE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.
MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.
H. G. MARQUAND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES G. LANDON, late of the firm of George Bliss & Co., becomes a partner of our house from and after the 1st day of January, 1865.
BENKARD & HUTTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. VAN NEST TALMAGE HAS BEEN admitted a member of our firm from this date.
DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.,
No. 64 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, January 2, 1865.

No. 49 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
ROBERT NEWELL AND JAMES H. PELTON have been this day admitted as partners in our firm.
WILLIAM BANKS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so
JOHN DELAMATER, }
JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
ALFRED MOORE, }

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Jan. 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly-constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that, should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Annapolis, Md., ice-house owned by the United States	150 tons.
Point Lookout, Md., ice-house owned by the United States	200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va., ice-house owned by the United States	280 tons.
Portsmouth, Va., ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Newbern, N. C., ice-house not owned by the United States	400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States	450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States	300 tons.
Savannah, Ga., ice-house not owned by the United States	400 tons,
Pensacola, Fla., ice-house not owned by the United States	100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Ala., ice-house not owned by the United States	300 tons.
New-Orleans, La., ice-house owned by the United States	500 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing Ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Mass	10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	130 tons.
New Haven, Conn	60 tons.
New-York	800 tons.
Newark, N. J.	100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn	1,300 tons.
Baltimore, Md	500 tons.
Frederick, Md	75 tons
Washington, D. C.	2,500 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality Ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within-named points namely: ——— at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at ——— tons at $——— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly-appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed) ——— ———.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish, daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ——— $——— cents per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.) ——— ———,

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hacketstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn.; Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hacketstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 28, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 22, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side-wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Panorama 2,000 Feet Long, Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Weighing One Ton! Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Dramatic Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Clandestine Marriage.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Live Indian—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Shamrock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal Jan. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing news from Savannah to Dec. 31. The city was perfectly quiet and the best feeling prevailed. Gen. Sherman had reviewed his entire army by corps, and was vigorously preparing for another offensive movement. He had issued a very judicious order with reference to the government of the city, which authorized the Fire Department, the water and gas companies, to continue their operations as usual, guards being furnished for their protection when necessary. Trade was reviving, and the docks once more presented a busy appearance. The obstructions in Savannah River were being rapidly removed by the navy. An important meeting of the citizens of Savannah was held on Dec. 28, presided over by the Mayor, at which resolutions were passed expressing a desire to accept the terms of the amnesty proclamation of the President, and promising a faithful return to their allegiance. The call for the meeting was signed by many of the prominent citizens of Savannah. Measures are being taken to procure a supply of food from the North for the destitute families of Savannah.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Tenn., says: "News from the army of Gen. Thomas hereafter will be received from another direction. Marching orders have been issued, and the whole army is in motion. All the sick and wounded have been sent to Nashville."

The United States steamer *Saginaw* has arrived at San Francisco with the seven rebel pirates of Hogg's party, who were arrested on the steamer *Salvador* off Panama in November, and whose transmission across the Isthmus was prevented by the authorities of Granada. They are confined in Fort Alcatraz, and will be tried in February.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature have proceeded promptly to business. In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to incorporate a paid Fire Department in New-York; to improve and build the wall for the protection of the Battery in New-York; to facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County; to provide for submitting to the people the constitutional amendment for the appointment of Commissioners of Appeals; to amend the laws designating legal holidays. Among the bills introduced was one to provide for filling the quota of the State by paying a State bounty of $600, $400 and $200 for three, two and one year's men. The paying of local bounties is prohibited. To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. Mr. Laimbeer introduced a resolution appointing Senators Munger, White and Humphrey a committee to examine and investigate the affairs and management of the several city departments of the Government of New-York City, which was tabled. Adjourned.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to amend the Soldiers' Voting Law; to build a public market in New-York, and for a railroad in Avenue-C and other streets in New-York. Bills were introduced to provide for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers, and authorizing Banking Associations to become National Banks. Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, Dec. 25, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing three days later news from Europe. The *Shipping Gazette* says that advices from Nantes confirm the report that Juarez had issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships. The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a very appreciative view of Gen. Sherman's march. The Pope has replied to the rebel manifesto, and expressed himself in favor of peace. Victor Emanuel has decreed the occupation of convents in Florence for the service of the State. The Queen of Spain, in her speech to the Cortes, admits that the general condition of the monarchy is not satisfactory. The majority of the Polish prisoners on trial at Berlin have been acquitted.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, Dec. 23, arrived at Portland yesterday morning. Her mails will reach this city in the course of the morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced yesterday to 233½ ℘ cent., and then fell back to 231 ℘ cent. Government Stocks in demand and firm at the close. The Railway Shares, following a fresh decline in Erie, left off dull and lower.

Business in produce and merchandise was rather more active yesterday, and prices generally favored sellers. The freight market was much depressed.

Yesterday afternoon, the Special Committee on Volunteering held a meeting, and resolved not to increase the present bounties. The ordinance lately adopted by the Board of Supervisors leaves it discretionary with the committee as to whether they shall pay $1,000 bounties or less. The following are the present rates: $300 for three years, $50 hand money; $200 for two years, $30 hand money; $100 for one year, $20 hand money. These bounties apply either to the army or navy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a boy named Isaac Williams plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. William Smith was brought up for trial on a charge of robbery, but there being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

The testimony in the Weed-Opdyke libel suit was brought to a close yesterday—Mr. Opdyke's cross-examination occupying the greater part of the day. Nothing throwing much additional light on the controversy was elicited. Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Ex-Judge Emot will sum up to-day—to be followed by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Field.

Le Nord, (Paris,) Dec. 20, gives the report that M. Bourree, French Minister at Lisbon, is to change places with the Marquis de Chateaurenard, who was some time back appointed French Minister to the United States.

Coroner Collins held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, in the case of Henry Lazarus, the prize-fighter, who was murdered in his house on the morning of the 2d inst. The jury found a verdict against Bernard Triery, and he was committed to the Tombs. The principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

The Rev. John Thomson, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, was the recipient of the handsome sum of $1,100 on Monday last, as a New Year's gift from the more wealthy portion of his charge. The presentation was quite a surprise to the worthy minister, and the affair was full of good feeling to all concerned.

Before the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, yesterday, Officer James Tennant was tried for an alleged attempt to shoot Capt. Hartt, of the Nineteenth Precinct; but the testimony being conflicting, no result was reached, the Commissioners reserving their decision.

Sandwich Islands advices of Dec. 2 announce the arrival at Honolulu of fifty-five whalers, forty-five from the Arctic and ten from the Okotsch Sea, the former bringing 20,898 barrels of oil and 20,800 pounds of bone, and the latter 8,912 barrels of oil and 121,500 pounds of bone, which shows a smaller average than last season.

The Haytien Government has passed a law reserving to authors and artists the monopoly of selling their own works, and extending the privilege to their heirs for twenty years after their death. Spurious editions of books are to be treated much like counterfeit money, and the book counterfeiter will be obliged to pay to the original author the price of three thousand copies of the original edition. This curious law extends to photographs, lithographs and engravings.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Dec. 26, arrived at this port yesterday with mails, passengers and treasure. The news from the Pacific coast is of little importance. The *Costa Rica* brought $1,148,000 in gold, half a million of which was for the United States Assistant Treasurer.

A meeting of Commercial Travelers of this and other cities was held last evening, at the LaFarge House. The object was to form themselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Society, for the protection of the interests and relief of the Commercial Travelers. Spirited addresses were made by a number of gentlemen, and numerous views given, after which the meeting adjourned, without taking any definite action.

Hon. Gerrit Smith delivered an able address last evening, at Cooper Institute, before a moderately large audience on the subject of Amending the Constititution so as to prohibit Slavery by Law. Mr. Smith contended that slavery was originally prohibited by the Constitution, that it never was law, and as such could not be brought before the United States Supreme Court.

Wilmington.

The attempt upon Wilmington has failed and everybody is disappointed. Disappointed, because, like ripe fruit, the works were expected to fall into our hands with the first shake of the tree. Disappointed, because no such naval force was ever before sent from a Northern port. Disappointed, in fact, because everything was hoped for—nothing apprehended or anticipated that could stay the fast-running current of our late good fortunes. But we have learned to accept these disappointments with equanimity and patience—convinced that the fruit will duly ripen as the days pass by, until it may even fall to the ground without a shake.

But why did the attempt fail? Admiral Porter effected all that a naval force could possibly effect. We are satisfied none could have done more, or better. We have no occasion to find fault here. The military forces did not accomplish what was expected. And that too much was expected seems to have been decidedly the opinion of Gen. Weitzel, the really responsible military mind of the expedition.

It may be stated, as a general rule, that the direct assaults of this war, by whichever side made, have been failures. The long-range rifle has changed greatly the character of the defence. In the hands of resolute men, sheltered by comparatively trifling breastworks, it annihilates, demoralizes, or disorganizes the assailants long before they can reach the parapet. When, in front of the defending embankment, obstacles are interposed—abattis, palisades, chevaux-de-frise, wet ditches, &c.—and men are detained by them under a deadly fire, it is almost hopeless to expect a direct attack to succeed. Success has always resulted: from flank attacks; from insufficient defence; from demoralized garrisons, or from other exceptional causes. Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Secessionville, Fort Saunders, Mine Run, Petersburgh—the history of the war is full of illustrations of the rule.

Of combined army and navy attacks there have been few. Many of the earlier successes in capturing works were due to the exaggerated dread entertained by new and inexperienced troops of the fire of vessels, and to imperfect preparation of such shelter as was required. The Port Royal forts thus fell under a naval attack alone. Fort Pulaski was not assaulted; it surrendered after a very insufficient defence. Fort Macon surrendered without assault, because, being besieged closely, resistance was useless. The Mississippi forts fell without assault—the forcing of the passage having rendered them comparatively valueless. And the forts at Mobile (Fort Gaines) was surrendered also without assault, for much the same causes as Fort Macon.

The only case that can now be cited as throwing the light of experience upon the Wilmington affair is that of Fort Wagner. Like Fort Fisher, it was a sandwork. On July 18, 1863, it was attacked by a fleet of iron-clads (the *Ironsides* among them) and wooden vessels, till then seldom surpassed in weight of metal. They were placed at the most efficient distance from the fort—from 500 to 1,500 yards—in perfectly smooth water, and with every possible advantage as to accuracy of fire. The land forces had established batteries of some twenty rifles and fifteen mortars at from 1,200 to 1,800 yards distance. From 8 A. M. until sunset of a long Summer's day, Fort Wagner was pounded by this terrible fire. It scarcely gave a shot in return. Its garrison wisely retired to the bomb-proof, because to have remained outside would have been needless destruction. At sundown an assault was made. Our troops had to pass over 1,500 yards of smooth beach, a mere strip of sand, in order to reach the fort. There were no obstructions of any kind whatever; the ditch was scarcely ankle deep, and the instant our vessels ceased their fire the garrison came forth from their shelter, swarmed the parapet, opened from half a dozen heavy guns with torrents of grape and canister, and defended their work as effectively as if no shot had that day been hurled against it. In fact, the fort had not been more than scarred by all this hammering.

The particulars of this assault—probably the most violent of the war—have not been made known. The official reports have never been published. Of course, there were sufficient reasons why it should have failed—and the public mind is not so obtuse as to disdain some clear and positive information on this, as well as on the other failures that our arms have experienced. But truth is too precious to be wasted, and when it can be discovered amid the heaps of rubbish in which the human mind delights to hide it, it is a jewel too rare to be exposed to the common gaze. We only know that not one, but several hundred, of our men, forced their way into the fort—that for an hour or more they gallantly and gloriously held a part of it—that no supports were sent up to complete the possession, although a fine brigade remained in reserve, the advance of which would have been decisive of success. Why it was not ordered forward—and whose the fault that it was not—is more than we know, as yet. The assaulting party was withdrawn, and the whole affair was a failure. The work finally fell into our hands as the result of a siege operation, and because its obstinate defence was not considered of such vital importance as to require the full energy of which the defence was capable.

At Fort Fisher the guns were silenced, as at Wagner. In other words, the garrison quietly retired to the shelter prepared for this very emergency. Two or three guns were disabled, accidentally, of course, because no firing from a vessel in a rolling sea can be so accurate, at even five hundred yards, as to dismount guns otherwise. It could not be done at Wagner under vastly more favorable circumstances. And, as at Wagner, no essential or disabling damage to the defences could have been accomplished. No naval attack can expect to effect more against an earthwork, rightly constructed and garrisoned by good troops, than to drive the men to their shelter. They can afford to stay there just as long as the vessels can afford to fire. Night must come, and with it relief, or relaxation and repair. The garrison may be poor, and may yield—it may run away; but if it neither runs nor yields, it will probably fight, and the instant the naval fire ceases it will be prompt to repel the assault that cannot take place otherwise. To keep the garrison down by naval fire until the assaulting columns reach the parapet, may be considered impracticable, if not impossible, since these men run quite as much risk from our own exploding shell as would the garrison; and to explode a shell within an hundred yards of any desired point is not attainable yet, even by the more accurate fire of guns planted on firm ground. The question then becomes one of obstacles—of detention under fire—of close use of the rifle, and the rule already enunciated will probably prevail.

Our skirmishers were within a short distance of Fort Fisher, (several hundred yards) —so close that some were hurt by fragments of our own missiles. But skirmishers do not often capture forts. A mass of men—a swarm—must do that sort of work. With a smooth road and a fair run they may press in—provided they are not stopped. At Wagner they were only repelled by the fire of six or eight cannon and the rifles of the garrison. We do not know what the stoppages were before Fort Fisher, but we are told there were fifteen to twenty heavy guns; and, without doubt, Gen. Whiting (who was one of the ablest of our able West Point engineer graduates) had so far benefited by the experience of Fort Wagner as to have amply provided every impediment known in the military vocabulary. These Gen. Weitzel doubtless found, and found unharmed. He was on the spot, and saw and decided for himself. He was perfectly justified in not risking the great loss inseparable from a repulse. His lines, delayed and disordered by hindrances not visible from the fleet, would have been swept away by the fire of twenty cannon, if by nothing else. Men are not yet iron-clad. That a brave man steals to the parapet is no proof that a column could have followed; and without overpowering force an assault was frivolous.

There were, doubtless, other weighty motives, to be found in the increasing roughness of the sea, indicating loss of communication with the transports, and in the certainty of an attack from Wilmington; but these are only suggested as reasons for withdrawing after it was decided that an assault was impracticable.

Rather than have attacked and failed, it was certainly better not to have attacked at all. An experienced General, on the spot, is the best judge of the probabilities of success, and Gen. Weitzel's judgment (although adverse to our expectations and desires) may be accepted as the very best and soundest decision that could have been made.

The Mexican Privateers.—There may be some reason to question the truth of the report, which we publish this morning, respecting the issue of letters-of-marque by Juarez, the President of Mexico. The news comes from Europe by the *Asia*, through the London *Shipping Gazette*. The story was told in a less circumstantial form, several weeks ago. But now, we have it positively asserted that President Juarez "has issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships, and especially against the steamers of the French Transatlantic Company." To this is added the statement that one of these steamers was convoyed from Vera Cruz by a French man-of-war, as a protection against the expected Mexican cruisers.

These reports may be—most probably are—concocted entirely in the interest of the rebels. But it is not the less incumbent upon us to remember that while the United States Government still regard Maximilian and Juarez as belligerents, the leading Powers of Europe recognize Maximilian as the ruler, *de facto* and *de jure*, of the Empire of Mexico. The privateers sailing under Juarez's letters-of-marque would be shut out of the European and colonial ports, and treated as pirates.

The Attempted Blair Mission.

Mr. Blair's olive branch, it seems, was a private affair altogether. He went to Gen. Grant's lines without authority from Washington, at his own instance solely; and Gen. Grant declined to pass him through, simply because he did not deem it meet to facilitate any such irresponsible errand.

There has been no time when the loyal people of the North were less inclined than now to abate one iota from the claim to an unconditional submission of the rebels to the Constitution and the laws. While the intrinsic right remains the same as ever, the power to enforce that right has been made doubly certain—first, by the proof afforded by the recent Presidential election that faction cannot divide the North—and second, by the fact that the "Confederacy" has now no army, worthy of the name, left, save that which Gen. Grant keeps cribbed in Richmond. It is the universal belief of all loyal people that the war, though it may linger for months, is in its last stage, and that the blood and treasure which have yet to be expended bear but a small proportion to the sacrifices already made. It is but natural that the very magnitude of their past sacrifices shall deepen their determination not to barter away the glorious results, after having suffered so much. They would consider it the height of folly to purchase exemption from the few trials that are left, by any concession. The fortunes of war have given us a new claim to the absolute submission to the law of the land which we originally demanded as a matter of right; and now less than ever will we take anything short of that.

It is probably true that most Southern people egregiously mistake the designs of the North. They sincerely believe that we are bent on subjugating and degrading them. They do not comprehend at all that we are fighting only for the same constitutional authority over them that we recognize as equally binding upon ourselves. This misunderstanding is deplorable, but we are not responsible for it, nor can we remove it. President Lincoln has, from the beginning, officially certified in his Messages that this war had no other object than the maintenance of the Constitution, and that the rebels could have peace at any time by submission thereto. The Southern people have preferred to put faith in the falsehoods of their own leaders. There has been no misrepresentation too gross for them to credit, and their minds are filled with the most perverted ideas concerning the temper and purposes of our Government. But no mission to Richmond, either public or private, can correct this. Such a mission could only have communication with the rebel authorities, and these have always known the real truth. They have falsified, not because they did not know better, but because they could live only by deception. A mission to Richmond, dealing only with the rebel authorities, could do nothing toward undeceiving the people. That can be done only by actual contact with the people, when no longer subject to Confederate control. Our armies are the only effective propagators of the truth.

Savannah now presents a capital illustration of what our armies can accomplish in this line. Within one week after Gen. Sherman's occupation of the city, a public meeting called by the Mayor and a large number of influential citizens, including many members of the city government, unanimously pass resolutions declaring their readiness to submit to the national authority under the Constitution, and to claim the privileges and immunities contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States. A few days of personal intercourse with Gen. Sherman, his officers and soldiers, have wrought a wonderful change of feeling. Dread and abhorrence have given way to a generous trust; and there is now every prospect that Savannah will soon become a thoroughly loyal city. As Gen. Sherman turns northward toward Richmond, the same popular enlightenment will go with him. Every day's march will tell more in the interests of peace than all the peace plans or peace missions that ever have or ever will be projected.

Commerce with Savannah.—Col. Allen, a citizen and resident of Savannah, is here, as will be seen by our news report, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the poor of that city. Gen. Sherman sanctions the mission of the Savannah agent, and on grounds alike of humanity and public policy, we have reason to wish it success.

As a temporary expedient, this authorized supply for a large city, which is now entirely cut off from all inland supplies, will serve a most important object. It is well, however, that we should not lose sight of the greater point of having Savannah opened up without unnecessary delay, not only to local industry and the general pursuits of business, but to commerce, so that its population may thus be enabled to obtain for themselves, by their own efforts, the means of subsistence.

Amusements.

Niblo's Saloon.—A company, styling itself the Italian Opera Buffa, commenced a "season" here last evening. There is no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed. Light opera is pleasant at any establishment except the Academy of Music, where the conditions of its performance render pleasure almost impossible. It is, perhaps, going to the other extreme to anticipate it at Niblo's Saloon. In that not over-large apartment, mimic life is colossal. An ordinary individual becomes a giant and a chorus a crowd. This, however, has, in a measure, been overcome by M. Juignet's French artists. Their natural tact and knowledge have enabled them to accommodate themselves to a limited sphere of operations. We cannot say the same for the members of the Italian Opera Buffa. Although this description of work requires the best of acting, it was obvious, last evening, that most of the artists were at least inexperienced, and better disposed to look at the audience than to consult the interchanges and necessities of the scene. We do not propose to criticise the performance in a musical point of view. The artists were evidently laboring under indisposition, and it would be unjust to suppose that they did their best. There was a small but good orchestra, which accomplished its object satisfactorily. The chorus was as large as the stage could accommodate, but it did not by any means accommodate itself to the stage. For its numbers, it was as bad as could be expected. We hope, on some future occasion, to say more of a speculation which, if successfully conducted, would add to the enjoyments of city life. The cast of the of the opera last evening was as follows: *Adnia*, Mme. Cavioli; *Nemorino*, Signor Mongiardini; *Dulcamara*, Signor Ardavni; *Belcore*, Signor Fellini; *Gianetta*, Mme. Pickanesee. It will be repeated on Friday.

Readings and Recitations.—Miss Sedgwick, a lady of cultivation and literary ability, will give a series of readings and recitations in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, commencing to-night. We are assured that Miss Sedgwick possesses rare qualifications for the task she has undertaken, and that those who attend will be amply gratified and rewarded with an evening of true intellectual enjoyment.

Dodworth's Saloon.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow—already known as a picturesque and glowing writer, and a gentleman of varied attainments—intends shortly to give a series of three lectures at this establishment. The first takes place on Saturday next, the 7th, and is called "Across the Continent." The lecturer will describe his personal impressions and experience among the folks of the plains, the miners, hunters, Mormons, &c., infesting and inhabiting the territory traversed in an overland journey to California. The first lecture is devoted to a general survey of these subjects, and will unquestionably be eminently interesting.

Symphonie-Soiree.—Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his second Symphonie-Soiree at Irving Hall on Saturday. The orchestral pieces are Schumann's symphony No. 2, in C; Toccata in F, by Bach, (arranged for orchestra by Esser,) and Weber's overture to Euryanthe. We need scarcely add that these works will be interpreted in the very best manner by an orchestra of sixty performers under Mr. Theodore Thomas' direction. The soloists for the occasion are Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, a pianist of distinction from Philadelphia, and Mme. Van Zandt, the charming cantatrice. The programme could hardly be improved. It is admirable.

THE TEN-FORTY QUESTION.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

The *Evening Post*, a few days since, in an article entitled, "A Phenomenon Explained," attributes the rise in the price of gold, in face of the late brilliant victories of Sherman in Georgia and Thomas in Tennessee, to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing on the market an additional one hundred millions of Ten-Forty gold interest-bearing bonds.

In alluding to the act of March 3, 1864, authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, payable either in ten or forty years, and known in Wall-street as "ten-forties," the writer in the *Post* states that the "Secretary of the Treasury directed one hundred millions of these bonds to be subscribed for," and that "the subscription was taken up with alacrity, *under the supposition that no attempt would be made to extend the subscription to the other hundred millions.*"

Now, whatever may have been the "supposition" in regard to the Secretary's intentions in this matter, it is certain that Mr. Fessenden gave out no intimation of any such intention as is here intimated; and the very "alacrity" displayed by the public in taking up the first $100,000,000 of these bonds was to him a sufficient guarantee that the whole amount authorized by law could readily be disposed of.

And here, I think, is the proper place to introduce the explanation of *another* "phenomenon" quite as curious as that elucidated by the *Post*, and which has the advantage (which that had not) of resting on a solid substratum of fact. On the completion of the subscriptions to the first $100,000,000 ten-forties, a combination was formed in Wall-street, with the view of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw all further issues of these bonds. The obvious result of the adoption of this policy would have been to enhance the price of all gold interest-bearing bonds of the Government. It is equally obvious that the enhanced value caused by such action would have gone *into the pockets of the gentlemen of the Wall-street combination, without in the least benefiting the Treasury*. Mr. Fessenden, I may state, was waited upon by a delegation from this Wall-street combination, but flatly refused to lend himself to any such stock-jobbing operation. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Hence the wrath of the stock-jobbers—a wrath so sincerely shared by the writer in the *Post*, as to inspire the suspicion that it was not altogether disinterested.

The course taken by Secretary Fessenden in this matter was the course indicated to him, both by considerations of sound financial policy and by the dictates of duty. The act of March 3, 1864, authorized him to raise two hundred millions of money by the issue of bonds bearing five per cent. interest in gold. He had also authority to raise money by the issue of 7 3-10 currency interest-bearing bonds. But until the full amount of bonds authorized had been disposed of, it became doubtful whether or not the currency loan could be made a success.

Had the gold interest-bearing loan been withdrawn, as the writer in the *Post* and the Wall-street combination desired, and a resort been had to the seven three-tenth per cent. currency loan as the sole source for raising the money needed by the Government, would the latter have been readily taken to any needed amount, as the *Post* so confidently asserts? It is doubtful. Is it not more likely that the Secretary would have been importuned by the same combination to induce Congress to grant him authority to raise money for his wants at a higher rate of interest—say ten per cent.? There is no doubt they would have done so. *And it is equally certain that they would have based their argument on the fact that the 7 3-10 per cent. loan could not be made to meet the exigencies of the Government.*

The Secretary has taken the best possible course open to him: He has placed the full amount of the "Ten-Forties" on the market, without giving any undue advantage to "combinations" in Wall-street or elsewhere, and I am sure that the country—or at least that portion of it that regards more official integrity than the interests of stock-jobbers—will support him in his straightforward and independent action.

The readiness with which the public took up the first hundred million "ten-forties" appeared to be the result of a popular demand for such securities; and when parties came to the Secretary and asked him to withdraw the remaining one hundred millions, he declined to do so, as it would have justly exposed him to the imputation of stopping the subscription, when he found the people willing to take them freely. Had the Secretary withdrawn the loan, the effect would have been to enhance their value, and create an appearance that the Secretary was a party to the "combination."

I cannot see that any shock has been given to the public credit by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter. It is the Wall-street combination, and not the credit of the Government that has had the "wet blanket," whereof the *Post* speaks, thrown upon it.

The placing of the balance of the "ten-forties" on the market, and the notice of its withdrawal on the 7th inst., was calculated to put gold down rather than advance the price, and until the exact policy of the Government in regard to its finances is made public, no immediate or past action of the present Secretary of the Treasury can warrant any contrary inference.

The only other assertion brought forward by the *Post*, on which to base the attack on Mr. Fessenden, is the "further issue of legal-tender notes." This statement is equally void of truth. Since the commencement of the withdrawal of the second hundred million Ten-forty Bonds, *no further issues of legal-tenders have been made, nor has there been any occasion for such measures.*

In proof of this statement, it is sufficient to refer the candid reader to the last monthly exhibit of the Treasury Department.

Trusting this new reading of "the Phenomenon Explained" will be satisfactory to the *Post*, I may be pardoned for asking its explanation of another "phenomenon," much more mysterious. How can loyal journals, at a time when the Secretary of the Treasury is bending all his energies to the solution of a problem of unexampled magnitude and portentous difficulty, reconcile it with their patriotism to do nothing but sap the foundations of the public credit, distract and disturb the public mind, and by a factious opposition render the task of the Secretary of the Treasury an hundred-fold more difficult?

W. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE IRON-CLADS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went North to make an examination of the iron-clads building in the several Navy-yards, have completed their labors. Their report will show that there will be a loss of over $15,000,000 to the Government by the construction of these vessels. They entered fully into the subject, as their report will prove, adducing all the evidence in the possession of the Government and its constructors.

MR. FESSENDEN'S POLICY.

Considerable speculation is indulged in regard to the forthcoming views of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are to be communicated to the Finance Committees of both Houses. The Secretary is, however, exceedingly reticent, as several leading financial men from New-York can amply testify, as they have tried in vain every means to obtain an inkling of his policy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The daily and monthly receipts of the Internal Revenue Department are exceeding, to a considerable degree, the estimates.

GOV. JACOBS ANXIOUS TO RETURN HOME.

Mr. Jacobs, the exiled Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, who is now in Richmond, has written a letter to the President, which was handed to him yesterday by Geo. D. Prentice, in which he asks permission to return to his home in Kentucky.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Within the past six days three hundred and twenty rebel deserters from the Army of the Potomac and the James have arrived in this city. A number of them have been employed in the Quartermaster's Department, while others have been provided with transportation northward.

GOOD SLEIGHING.

There has been very good sleighing here all day. Price, $20 an hour.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps, now under command of Col. Zeilen, is full, and now numbers three thousand men. The corps is, however, not large enough to meet the wants of the navy, and an effort will be made this session to increase it to five thousand members.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

CUSHING ON BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Dispatches received from Admiral Porter report that Lieut.-Commander Cushing, commanding the gunboat *Monticello*, had just gone on shore and destroyed a new English blockade-runner. He is as hard on the English as on the rebels.

COURT-MARTIAL RECORDS.

The record of a court-martial just officially promulgated contains the following:

Capt. Hugh A. McDonald, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, tried for uttering false and counterfeited bank notes upon the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Bucks County, Penn., was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be cashiered from the service of the United States, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust and profit in the United States, and that he be imprisoned with hard labor for a term of ten years, in the Albany State Penitentiary, and pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and that the charges and this sentence be published in at least three newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Gottlieb C. Ross, for aiding and promoting a challenge, and Capt. Hanson for sending a challenge, and Capt. Grebe for accepting one, all of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, have been cashiered.

THE RAILROAD PROPERTY AT SAVANNAH.

Gen. MacCallum, Director and General Manager of Military Railroads, has been ordered to dispatch a party of officers and operatives to take charge of the railroad stock and property captured at Savannah, and in conjunction with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the South, make all arrangements necessary for their efficient repair and use in the operations in South Carolina and Georgia.

THE BURSTING OF THE PARROTT GUNS.

The Board recently appointed to examine into the cause of the bursting of the Parrott rifled cannon on board Admiral Porter's fleet, are expected to enter upon their duties to-morrow. It is stated that we have at present upward of one thousand such guns on our vessels of war, and a hundred of them in use in the army. Heretofore their record has been good, and one employed against Charleston has been fired more than three thousand times.

VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE ACT.

The distillers in the city of New-York and neighborhood heretofore charged with violation of the Internal Revenue Law, are now, it is understood, paying the pecuniary penalties to which they are liable; and so of other establishments in various parts of the country.

LOSSES IN THE REVENUE.

If, considering the extensive machinery of the Internal Tax system, the losses to the Treasury by evasion or fraud have, so far as has been discovered, been comparatively small, the experience acquired by the assessors and collectors enables them to guard the public interests with more efficiency than when this mode of taxation went into operation.

ARREST OF MR. B. S. OSBON.

Mr. B. S. Osbon, naval reporter, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York, and correspondent of the English *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been arrested by order of the President, and ordered to be put on trial for furnishing to the public press and requesting the publication of the details of the Wilmington expedition, thereby causing the enemy to reinforce the works at Federal Point. Mr. Osbon is now in the Old Capitol Prison.

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The President has appointed Mr. Amsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, to succeed Dr. J. G. Stevenson, resigned. Mr. Spofford to-day entered upon the duties of his office.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The question as to the proper disposition of the twenty-three thousand bales of cotton recently captured at Savannah, and the additional supplies which may be expected to be gathered in Georgia and elsewhere, now engages the attention and consideration of prominent officials. The *Chronicle* recommends the exportation to Europe of the cotton captured at Savannah, and estimates that a million of bales or more may be obtained within the rebel lines. This policy, it states, would transfer the balance of trade and course of exchange to this country, and turn the tide of the precious metals in this direction.

A FRENCH OR ENGLISH SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—WHICH?

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 2d inst., in reply to the *Sentinel*, opposes an appeal to the protection of France and England in the present weakness of the South, and intimates that the article in the *Sentinel*, recommending such a policy, emanated from Jefferson Davis and from a panicky mind. It says if the alternative were presented to them of being the subjects of those foreign Powers, or returning to the United States, they would choose the former.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax—Mexican Letters-of-Marque—Sensible Opinion About Sherman's March—The Pope's Reply to the Rebel Manifesto—General Continental News.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th of December, arrived here this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has 30 passengers for this port and 29 for Boston.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. on the 24th of December.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* was advertised to leave Liverpool on the same day as the *Asia*, but was withdrawn.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that advices from Nantes confirm the report that Ex-President JUAREZ had issued letters-of-marque to Americans against French ships, and especially against the steamers of the French Transatlantic Company. One of these vessels having £200,000 sterling in specie on board, was convoyed from Vera Cruz by a French man-of-war.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"There is not the smallest pretext for saying that SHERMAN was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not have turned northwards and eastwards and joined GRANT without opposition had he been so minded."

MR. SEWARD AND THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the letter of Secretary of State, SEWARD, in reply to Lord WHARNCLIFFE's application to distribute aid among rebel prisoners. It says, that it is no slight testimony to the course taken by her Majesty's Government in its dealings with Federal America, that Mr. SEWARD, with an animus he cannot conceal, is driven to make the most of the opportunity offered him by a person wholly irresponsible as a representative of the British nation. His letter indicates that he is prepared to make the most of the least official slip that might be made on the part of the British Cabinet or any of its representatives. Mr. SEWARD must be hard driven when he finds it necessary to express so much indignation on so trifling an affair. The *Times* questions the wisdom and good taste of Lord WHARNCLIFFE's offer, but it repudiates Mr. SEWARD's charges against the British people, and concludes by saying that: "He knows that in every one of the questions raised by the existing civil war we are only moving in the lines already laid down for us by the lawyers, statesmen, the conscience and public opinion of the United States. We are in the same case as they are, and whatever abuse Mr. SEWARD chooses to lavish on us simply recoils on the heads of his own people."

REPLY OF THE POPE TO THE MANIFESTO OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The reply of the Papal Government to the recent manifesto of the Commissioners and Congress of the Confederate States, addressed to European Powers, is published.

It is dated Rome, Dec. 2, and is signed by Cardinal ANTONELLI.

After acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Confederate Commissioners, and the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States, Cardinal ANTONELLI says:

"The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tending, as they do, to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rages in your country, and to putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august Head of the Catholic Church. I do not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father.

His Holiness, who has been most deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this obstinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expression of the same feelings and sentiments. Being Vicar on Earth of that God who is the Pastor of Peace, he yearns to see these wraths appeased and peace restored.

In proof of this, he wrote to the Archbishops of New-York and New-Orleans as far back as October, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object.

You may then, honorable gentlemen, feel well assured, that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself, His Holiness will not fail to avail himself of it to hasten so desirable a result, as it is his most earnest wish that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity, peace and love."

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit an increase of cash on hand of nearly twelve and a half million of francs.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The *Progress*, of Lyons, announces that the cotton crisis is drawing to a close in the department of the Rhone, where considerable arrivals of the raw material have revived that branch of industry.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d was flat. The rentes were easier and closed at 65f@20c.

ITALY.

The King has issued a decree ordering, as a measure of public utility, the occupation of convents, seminaries and other establishments in Florence, necessary for the service of the State.

SPAIN.

The Cortes opened on the 22d of December.

The Queen's speech announces the hope of a prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that Spain has not ambitious projects upon the South American republics. It announces bills regulating financial questions, and measures for a modification of the laws in reference to the Press.

As regards Mexico, the speech says that the official communication of MAXIMILIAN's accession to the Throne of Mexico, is the commencement of a new era in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately interrupted.

Another paragraph in the speech is as follows:

"I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent, is not very satisfactory, and to remedy this I shall lay before you a bill of great importance." This is supposed to refer to San Domingo.

PRUSSIA.

Judgment has been delivered at Berlin in the cases of the Polish prisoners indicted for high treason. The majority were acquitted. The others were found guilty of acts tending to the commission of high treason, but, under extenuating circumstances, sentences were not pronounced.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Nov. 20 have been received.

The Governor of the Cape had given a decision, in a case of arbitration, in favor of the free States as as against the Moshesh.

War was considered imminent between the free States and the Moshesh.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 24—P. M.

The markets are all closed to-day for the Christmas holidays. They will reopen again on the 27th.

The news to-day is quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 78,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators and 8,500 bales to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of ½d. on American and ⅜d.@1d. on other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	28½d.	27d.
Mobile	27¾d.	26½d
Upland	27½d.	26¼d.

Stock in port, 355,000 bales, including 9,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market is firm, and prices of Goods and Yarns were still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer, with a slight advance on all qualities. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: FLOUR firm; Extra State, 21s.@22s. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 1d.@2d. ℘ cental on the finer qualities; Red Western, 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d.; White Western, 8s.@9s. 6d. CORN active and advanced 3d.@6d. ℘ quarter; Mixed, 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK quiet. BACON—The market has a downward tendency for new. BUTTER firm, with an upward tendency. LARD very dull and declined 6d.@1s. CHEESE has advanced 6d.@1s. for good. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES easier at 29s. 9d.@30s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR upward, at an advance of 6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE has an upward tendency. LINSEED CAKES active at £9@£9 12s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady. SPERM OIL quiet and steady. RESIN flat. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 60s.@61s. PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market steady; sales of refined at 2s. ℘ gallon; no sales of Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON dull. SUGAR tending upward. COFFEE steady. TEA—Common Congou is steady; Green Teas are lower. RICE firm. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM quiet, at £16 for crude, and 2s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consuls closed on Sunday night at 89¼@89¾, for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £155,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There have been no sales of American Securities, and quotations are nominal.

United States five-twenties are quoted at 41¼@42¼.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica—Affairs in Central and South America.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Dec. 26, with mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$18,045 92	Uhlfelder & Cohn	30,300 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	34,284 51	A. Belmont & Co	49,589 00
T. Strauss Bros & Co	70,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	177,020 48
Schalle Bros	30,000 00	Lees, Waller & Co	115,000 00
H. Cohn & Co	55,400 00	J. A. Stuart, Asst Treas. U. S.	500,000 00
J. H. Coghill & Co	5,000 00	Total	$1,147,740 11
		FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. B. Newton & Co	46,000 00	To Order	1,000 00
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	17,000 00	Total	$1,148,850 11

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Peru* arrived at the Island of Taboga on the 20th instant. Her dates from the Southern Republics are to the 13th instant. She brings $37,000 in specie, most of which is for England, passengers and a cargo of coast produce. Among her passengers is the celebrated Admiral PINZEN, now relieved by Admiral PAREJA.

PERU.

The Spanish question has been the object which has almost exclusively engaged the attention of the Government. Disgust must be the feeling uppermost in the mind of any one interested in Peru and waiting for tidings of some settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian question.

In accordance with the resolution of Congress dated Nov. 26 last, the Peruvian Government was preparing to take the offensive against the Spanish forces stationed off the Chincha Islands, although the military preparations were not as yet finished.

It is now said that the South American Congress have interfered to prevent war till they have tried what they can do by further negotiations, and here the matter rests.

The Republics represented in the American Congress are also animated with the same feeling. Even Ecuador, with regard to which suspicions were before entertained, has adopted decidedly the same views; and her Plenipotentiary in the Continental Congress occupies, it seems, an important position in the Spanish question.

The Senate has disapproved the project of the Minister of the Treasury, in which he asked to be authorized to negotiate a loan of six millions of dollars with the guano consignees, provided the granted prorogations were respected.

The news of the burning of the Admiral ship *Triunfo*, off the Chincha Islands, is confirmed.

Exchange on London, 37½d.

CHILE.

From Chile there is no news of importance.

The solution of the Spanish-Peruvian question is most anxiously waited for, that it may be known how the country stands—whether we are to have a war, or, which will be most humiliating, an unsatisfactory peace, into which Peru will be forced.

The new Customs regulations, which came into operation on the 19th November, do not give general satisfaction, and the merchants of Valparaiso are preparing a protest against the new import duties.

A new Government bill has been approved by the Chambers for raising in this country, within two years, a loan of three millions of dollars. This amount is required in addition to the loan presently attempted to be raised in Europe.

EXCHANGES—On London, 60@90 days, 44½d.@45d.; Paris, 4 70@4 75.

BULLION—Bar Silver, per marc, fine, $10 62½; Hard Dollars, 8½ ℘ cent. premium.

FLOUR—Per bag, 100 ℔s., $2 37½@$2 50.

WHEAT—Per fanega, 155 ℔s., $2 37½@$2 50.

BAR COPPER—Per quintal, 100 ℔s., $17 25.

NITRATE—Per quintal, 100 ℔s., $1 93, deliverable here or at loading ports on the coast.

COALS—(Welch binding,) delivered on the coast, per ton, 2,240 ℔s., $10; (Steam, $9.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from San Jose de Guatemala, arrived at this port Dec. 15. Her dates are: San Jose, Dec. 5; Acajutla, Dec. 6; Libertad, 7; La Union, 10; Realejo, 11; Punta Arenas, 13. Following is the freight list of the *Guatemala*:

For Southampton—1,795 ceroons indigo, 22 ceroons cochineal, 1 parcel samples.

For Liverpool—299 ceroons indigo, 31 ceroons cochineal, 119 bales cotton, 51 bales India rubber, 2 cases plants, 3 pkgs sundries.

For New-York—80 ceroons indigo, 21 bales deer skins, 36 bags silver ores, 4 bags pepper, 488 hides, 1 parcel samples.

For South Pacific—63 ceroons indigo, 30 bags coffee, 20 pkgs sugar, 14 cases segars, 48 pkgs sundries.

For Aspinwall—20 ceroons indigo.

For Panama—38 ceroons indigo, 8 bags rice, 3 cases segars, 35 pkgs silver ores, 64 pkgs sugar, 4 bags coffee, 20 pkgs sundries.

Specie for England—$32,430 50; specie for New-York, $500; specie for Panama, $3,031 07. Total—$36,961 57.

The only news of importance from Central America, is the almost universal complaint of the destruction of the cotton-plant by worms. It is now stated that the yield will be comparatively small, and that their only hope left to proprietors of estates to make good their losses, rests on the chance of the second crop, which is gathered in April. There is little dependence to be placed in the people of Central America in regard to coming crops of any kind, more especially so at the present yield of cotton. One month ago reports were generally favorable, while at present the very reverse is the result.

In regard to the would-be pirates, we learn that the man BRADSHAW, alias JOHNSON, the chief of the gang, when he found the plot was discovered, divulged many of the plans. On being asked what they expected to do for coal, he replied that some time ago he had purchased for $2,000 the island of San Elmo, which they had made a depot for coal and guns. The island of San Elmo is one of the group of Pearl Islands in this bay. It is well located for such a purpose, but the assertion of BRADSHAW that it had been made a depot for guns and coal, is not correct. BRADSHAW also stated that although they had failed in the attempt to seize the *Guatemala*, they had not yet given up all hope of securing the ship.

On the 3d instant, BRADSHAW with his gang left Acajutla for Belize on the Atlantic. Before leaving they had a general fight amongst themselves, in which empty bottles were the weapons, and bruised and broken heads the result. Some of the gang had threatened the life of BRADSHAW, and at his request the Government of Salvador furnished him with a small guard of native soldiers to protect him from violence on the journey. As a matter of course Capt. DAVENPORT and his guard of six men from the *Lancaster*, who went up in the *Guatemala*, in hopes of receiving the pirates from the Government of Salvador, have returned without having accomplished their object.

The political news from the five Republics is of little importance.

GAUTEMALA.

The House of Representatives began its sessions on the 25th of last month. The President's Message is a lengthy document, entering into the relations of Gautemala with foreign countries, and the material and intellectual progress visible within the limits of the republic. The expressions of the President in regard to the Spanish-Peruvian question are wise and guarded, showing sympathy for the sister republic, but, at the same time, not forgetting the friendship existing between Gautemala and Spain. Principally interesting is the part of the message referring to the neighboring Empire of Mexico, and the relations of Gautemala and Central America in general, with the same. The President acknowledges that he is glad an able and firm government has been established in Mexico, and that it is necessary for Central America to come in very close contact with it, but he repudiates the idea of a formal annexation, with the abandonment of the republican form of government and of their sovereignty, as neither necessary nor desired by him or his people.

SALVADOR.

The elections for President of the Republic and for Congress have already begun; the belief is generally entertained that the present provisional President, Sr. DUEÑAS, will be reëlected by a large majority.

The country's prosperity is progressing favorably. The forthcoming cotton crop is valued at $1,000,000: and the fair of San Miguel, held on Nov. 21, by the great activity and the abundance of money, gave a proof of the sound condition of agriculture and commerce.

HONDURAS.

President MEDINA is showing great regard to the Government of both Guatemala and Salvador, thus refuting the rumors that had been assiduously spread about his having formed a league with BARRIOS. Equally unfounded are those speaking of CARRERA's and DUEÑAS' intentions to overthrow MEDINA and put XATRUCH in his place.

COSTA RICA.

The investigations and surveys made for the purpose of ascertaining if Calderas or any other point on the Pacific would make a better harbor than Punta Arenas, have shown that the latter port is undoubtedly preferable. It will therefore remain the principal port of the republic on this side, and, by order of the Executive, receive some highly necessary improvements.

Income Tax Secrets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PUTNAM's article on income tax "secrets," in your issue of the 1st inst., is a vindication of his acts, which accord with the law, and Mr. FESSENDEN's first official notice, headed, "The Special Income Tax—Regulations for its Assessment and Collection." Mr. FESSENDEN states, in reference to the law referred to by Mr. PUTNAM, that it is the duty of the assessors to seek the coöperation of all tax-paying citizens to prevent frauds. That is to say, the lists must be open to the public, and the assessors must call in the aid of other tax-payers, to watch their neighbors and acquaintances. The law in other respects is also faulty.

AN INCOME TAX-PAYER OF 1863.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Mons. DUBOIS, the popular humorous lecturer, who has been giving entertainments in the Eastern cities in behalf of the National Sailors' Fair, the Soldiers' Relief Society, and other benevolent associations, has come to this city, where he proposes shortly to give an exhibition of his wit and humor.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

It is well known that an important percentage of the ills that flesh is heir to, arise from poison taken into the stomach with food or more occasional refreshments. BURNETT'S FRUIT EXTRACTS are free from poisonous oils and acids, and are perfectly healthy.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes, For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned.

THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Miller's Hair Dye, better in quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price (75 cents) than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc., etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BIRMINGHAM—KELLOGG.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. G. H. Howard, J. E. BIRMINGHAM and Miss FANNY S. KELLOGG.

MORRIS—SIMPSON.—At St. Ann's Church, this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES E. MORRIS and Miss ELIZA G. SIMPSON, all of this city.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, HENRY M., eldest son of Henry Butler.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 414 West 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of pneumonia, aged 46 years, THOMAS EVANS CLARKE, of the late firm of Clarke & Brown.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COCK.—At Westbury, first month, 2d, of paralysis, ELIZABETH HICKS, wife of William T. Cock, aged 59 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Westbury Meeting-house, on Sixth Day, 1st month, 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train (from James-slip) Long Island Railroad, at Westbury Station.

COMSTOCK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, JULIA M., wife of Andrew Comstock.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday next, at 3¼ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, on Friday next, by New-Haven 8 A. M. train.

CAHILL.—In Chicago, on Friday, Dec. 30, of pneumonia, THOMAS CAHILL, of Yonkers, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 2, GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, M. D., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford av., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DUMONT.—Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, of disease of the heart, Rev. A. H. DUMONT, D. D., of Newport, R. I., in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

HARNETT.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 1, Capt. EDWARD B. HARNETT, late of Company A, 3d Regiment Excelsior Brigade, N. Y. Volunteers, aged 30 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on Tuesday morning.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, MARY HUNTER, adopted daughter of Dr. Galen and Jane E. Hunter, aged 8 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the house of Dr. J. W. Ranney, on Friday next, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Lamartine-place, 29th-st.

MOORE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, JOHN B. MOORE, in the 95th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. N. Hawkins, Church Road, Port Richmond. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 12 o'clock, and returns at 4 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

MILLEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, ALVINA, wife of Wm. B. Millen, and daughter of C. Y. Kerr, aged 22 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 71 3d-st.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In Wilton, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 26, GEORGE S. MIDDLEBROOK, aged 8 years. On Thursday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM S. MIDDLEBROOK, in the 7th year of his age, children of Samuel B. and Sarah L. Middlebrook.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, HENRY KIERSTED, infant son of P. M. W. and Augusta K. Redfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, Broadway and 143d-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHIPMAN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM HENRY SHIPMAN, son of the late Charles K. Shipman, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday.) Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from No. 26 Olive-st., New-Haven.

STUYVESANT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, AUGUSTA VAN HORNE, infant daughter of Robert R. Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Friday morning, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, FLORENCE, only son of James and Mary Sullivan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of the parents, No. 90 Division-st.

TUCKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, WM. TUCKER Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TURNEY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, ANNIE G., wife of Paschal W. Turney, of this city.

Her remains will be taken to Jamaica Plains, Mass., for interment.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, after a short illness, WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, CATHARINE AMELIA, youngest child of Frederick P. and Mary A. T. Wood.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Friday morning, for interment.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, HELEN S. A., daughter of the late John M. Wheeler.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Newcomb, 54th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to the old homestead at North East.

WALKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, THOMAS WALKE, native of Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, MARIA L., wife of Alfred L. Walton, and daughter of Abrm. Fowler, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Tubby Hook. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11:30 A. M.

☞ The funeral of the late THOS. F. BULL will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, at 10¾ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD,
By the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." 1 vol. 12mo. Uniform with "My Farm of Edgewood." Price $2.

"This book is really an unique one, filling a niche in literature which has hitherto been vacant. * * * Brief as these sketches are, they gather the cream of the old agricultural lore, as well as much that is quaintest, raciest and most picturesque in pastoral poetry. * * * In his simple relish for nature, and in his native expression of delight in homely rural pursuits and pleasures, he sometimes brings good old Isaac Walton to our mind, and a little quiet gossip with him, in these days of fierce excitements, is as refreshing to the over-wrought nervous system, as the smell of new-mown clover or the music of a farm-yard."—*Providence Press.*

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PRICE 10 CENTS.
C. B. SEYMOUR, Editor.
THOMAS HAGEN, Publisher.
Office 7 Mercer-st. Wholesale agency, American News Co.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificia teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS

Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.

ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 41 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO SAVANNAH, GEO.
FOR SOLDIERS' PACKAGES ONLY.

THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 65 Broadway, is prepared to send parcels to the soldiers in General Sherman's army, with dispatch.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—ALBUMS filled with pictures of the good and the great are always acceptable, but an accurate phrenological and physiognomical description of character, would be a present both new and useful to any gentleman or lady. Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

IVORY EAR RINGS AND PINS—NEW styles—Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set—for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 8 Park-row.

DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by the means of which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. By means of the system as practiced by me, remedial agents are conveyed directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method, in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, upon paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results.

Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment. In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that that some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised, from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
No. 125 9th-st.,
Seventh Door West of Broadway.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

ÆSTHTEICO-NEURALGICON,

DR. VONEISENBERG'S

NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better nderstanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it: he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND

OFFER FOR SALE

$200,000

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO JAN. 7 FOR
"10-40" U. S. BONDS.
¼ PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED.
Payments may be made;
One-third, Jan. 7,
One-third, Jan. 14,
One-third, Jan. 21.
Five per cent. Treasury Notes taken in payment, and accrued interest allowed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
U. S. Government and Loan Agents.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

Office Wells, Fargo &, Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Aug 28, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company,
Malden, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Office of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Co.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Susq. and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, Trinity Building,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, a 2 P. M. ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, due January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3. B. E. SMITH, President.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

WANTED—3,000 SHARES OF "MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING STOCK" of Santa Fe, New-Mexico. Address T. J. D., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for **$100,000.** $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 10th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5....................$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. Stout, Treasurer.
E. C. Stedman, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

NOTICE.
Treasury Department, Jan. 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given, that any subscriptions for 10-40 bonds made during the coming week, amounting to $15,000 and upward, may be paid in installments of not less than one-third on the 7th inst., not less than one-third on the 14th inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.
Each installment must be some multiple of $100.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31.
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York. New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A. of the St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

Office of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

The Market Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as buisness of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3.
GEO T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOOKS CLOSING!

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK..................300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE..................$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only..........$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Allegheny River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,

after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. Dayton, Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury, Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher, A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchen,
Arthur T. Hurd.
The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 15th of January.

Sixth National Bank, New-York, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

WANTED—ANY PART OF 100 SHARES COLUMBIA Marine Insurance Stock. Address, stating lowest cash price, A. J. JAUDON'S SONS, No. 6 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES, 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $4.
This company has a large interest in the celebrated Coquette and Jersey Wells, and owns in fee a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month. The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. A limited number of shares may be subscribed for at the banking house of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Lockport, N. Y.
DAVID M. HUGHES, President St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad.
ELISHA RIGGS, of Jerome, Riggs & Co.
DANIEL PACKER, of Daniel Packer & Co., New-York.
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield, Penn.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, No. 9 Pine-st.
JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., of Platt, Gerard & Buckley.
RUSSELL C. ROOT, of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, Newcastle, Penn.
COUNSEL.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

Office of the Mariposa Company,
No. 34 Wall-st., Jan. 4, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held this day, SMITH CLIFT, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee, in place of E. B. KETCHUM, resigned. W. TITUS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
Jersey City, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	130,224 72
	$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
John W. Cheney, Secretary.
January 3, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable on the Fifteenth day of February, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
Jersey City, Jan. 3, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax.) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn.,
Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Office No. 73 South 4th-st.
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec, 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Office of the Central Mining Company,
No. 284 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

Bank of New-York,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Fountain Oil Company,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn,
Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax. on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, January 3, 1865.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Ohio Petroleum Company will pay a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent, on its capital stock for the month of December, payable at the office of the company, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, on and after the 5th of January, 1865. WM. A. SHREVE, President.
Allen D. Vorce, Secretary.

Office of the Long Island Insurance Company,
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net.) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY—JANUARY DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Five and Six Per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Office Guardian Life Ins. Co. of New-York,
Jan. 4, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND TO THE stockholders of this company will be due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Irving Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

Office Citizens' Fire Insurance Company,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (FREE of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. R. WALTON, Secretary.

Phoenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax.) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annnual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent, on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
Charles A. Whitney, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entiled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from JANUARY 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank,
No. 73 6th-av., New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
John S. Dickerson, James Bryce, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday the 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY,
William Nelson, Secretary. President.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under. and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
James F. Chamberlain, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A PARTIAL knowledge of law, and who speaks French, Spanish, and Italian, is desirous of forming a connection with some attorney, or attorneys, in active practice. Address W. S., Post-office.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order. W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO.'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

BUSINESS.—A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPITAL desires to connect himself with some person acquainted with a paying commission business. Address Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY at the Armory, No. 344 West 24th-st., near 10th-av., on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock. Milling machines, drill presses, lathes, planes, vices, shafting, pullies, polishing frames, tools, &c., desirable for all machinists. Can be seen day previous.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Pianos, pier glasses, parlor suites, marbletop chamber and dining-room furniture, sewing machines, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, &c. Also one cask brandy.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, JAN. 5, AT 11 O'CLOCK, within the store:
2,000 packages prime Malaga Raisins—wholes, halves and quarters.
20 cases citron.

HORSES AD CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—JOHN C. HAM offers his entire stock of carriages, consisting of clarences, coaches, six-seat pheatons, coupes and cope rockaway, and six-seat Germantowns; also, 20 second-hand carriages. All of the above will be sold at very reduced prices before the 18th of February next. previous to moving. Every carriage warranted 620 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, ROBES. &c.—A large assortment. Sleighs, all styles. silver-plated sleigh-bells; 1,000 straps at retail; lap-rugs, robes, &c.; carriages and harnesses, all styles; three second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of the books and jewelry left in a small 6th-av car on Friday evening, or $100 will be paid and no questions asked for the return of the books to S. T. MEYER, No. 48 West 39th-st., or No. 401 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, Jan 4, a HAIR BRACELET, with blue enamel LOCKET, clasp set with pearls, containing a miniature, and with the initials G. E. W. The above reward will be paid upon returning the article to No. 8 Bond-st.

LOST—A MINK MUFF, ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon last, in getting out of a stage in 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 18 7th-av.

FOUND—A LADY'S MUFF. INQUIRE AT ABBOTT & MOORE'S, No. 507 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSes, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest, at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Extension table cheap

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO. No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease, Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Stäats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial, Book, 50 pages, gratis

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace,
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.............................Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Jan. 7
ETNA	SATURDAY	Jan. 14
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13.............COSTA RICA...........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.............OCEAN QUEEN.............SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3.............NORTH STAR.............SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will sail as above, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21, North River. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S.C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hartshorne, The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Bartholomew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, as Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Burdick, Constant Cook, William H. Hutchins, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine McDowell, Charles B. Curtiss, Alfred W. Davison; The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company.—[United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.] To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. B. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's Office, Oct. 14, 1864.

W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Corner Greene-st.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

INSTRUCTION WANTED ON THE MELODEON for two young ladies. Address, personally or by letter. A. CHRISTIE, No. 234 West 45th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.

Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent. of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,000
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts:

The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Sample machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

IMPORTANT TO GROCERS.

Consult your own and the interest of your Customers, and have for sale the

LONDON FAMILY WASHING SOAP,

Being a highly concentrated compound of the most select materials used in soap-making, whereby great economy is manifested by using less in quantity and doing the work more effectively. The properties claimed for it are, that it readily takes hold of the dirt in linen, cleansing, whitening and making the articles washed to be of a soft and ductile appearance.

Sole Agents—

MOORE & LE BRETON,
Produce Merchants,
No. 69 Broad-st.,
New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHODDY! SHODDY!! SHODDY!!!

10,000 to 15,000 pounds new dark blue army clippings, kersey and flannels. A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Dealer, No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE TERRIBLE POISONING CASE IN Goerck-st., has sent a thrill of horror through the community. And yet, poisoning on a wholesale scale is continually going on in our midst, and we take no note of it. Multitudes die from the effects of adulterated liquors. How strange; when we all have within our reach a pure, harmless and agreeable vegetable tonic and alterative, which sustains the strength, braces the constitution, and protects the system against the assaults of disease. These are the admitted properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great army and navy restorative.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, cor. of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STORE FIXTURES, consisting of drawers, shelving, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 38 Cortlandt-st., up-stairs, of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY.

Second time this season, Garrick & Colman's standard comedy,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

FRIDAY—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY—MONEY will be repeated.

TUESDAY—The fine comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM and ROSEDALE, will shortly be reproduced.

A new drama is in preparation.

Open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
FRIDAY, Jan. 6.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Mlle. Claudina Cairoli. Sig. Mongiardini. Ardavini Fellini.

Director of the Orchestra..................Sig. Rosa.

Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.
ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
great triple "hit" as
TOM BROWN, the Clever,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Mantau-Maker,
KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW, a Live Indian.
In the indescribably funny comicality,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received with roars of merriment by
VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!

For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.

Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.

In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the largest and most complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever brought together, either in Europe or America.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock, introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES
are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in the extent, variety and completeness of its collection
INFINITELY SURPASSES
anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7½.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
will be presented the local drama,
Five Tableaux and a prologue entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which for the last three weeks has drawn
CROWDED HOUSES,
proving it
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Seats secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED

FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	333

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.

L. BROWN & CO.,
Military and Naval Collecting Office,
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster account.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY NIGHT.—REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., will preach in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., corner of Grove, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection made for Foreign Missions.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CONTINUATION OF HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
MORNING AT 11.
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, WARDROBES, AND APPOINTMENTS ever introduced upon the Museum stage.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,

Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
ADMITTED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC,
of the New and Original Grand Comic
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;

the greatest achievement ever known in the Hippodramatic world, with its

GORGEOUS SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS, AND IMMENSE CAST,

embracing the entire strength of the company and the services of

ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
A BRILLIANT BLAZE OF BEAUTY
AND GALAXY OF TALENT.
Produced on a scale of
UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR,

with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire

MAMMOTH COMPANY.

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

In addition to the
UNRIVALED PERFORMANCES,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
in which the entire mammoth company of
STAR ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
(By kind permission of Mr Max Maretzek.)
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, Pianist,
(His first appearance in New-York.)
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Tickets $1 50 each.

Can be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s.

BALL OF THE AMERICUS CLUB.

NOTICE TO COACH-DRIVERS.

Coaches will come in on 14th-st., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in the same order.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall.

READINGS AND RECITATION—BY MISS SEDGWICK. Lecture-room of the Historical Society, on THURSDAYS of Jan. 5, 12 and 19, at 8 P. M. Admittance 50 cents.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn will celebrate the second anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, with appropriate ceremonies.

A building is now being erected on Dean-st., near Troy-av., Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, for the general purposes of the society, which, in all probability, will in future be the headquarters of the society. Donations and subscriptions to aid in the erection of this building may be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN PETERSON, No. 16 Wooster-st., New-York, or to H. M. WILSON, Secretary, Room No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

Mrs. HARPER will speak.

Admission 25 cents.

Under the direction of the African Civilization Society. Proceeds to be strictly applied to the education of freed children in the South, and to the sick and wounded colored soldiers.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap-block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth-street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the blocks on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 82 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½

Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5,
THIRD NIGHT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT IRISH DRAMA
entitled
THE SHAMROCK.
Written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and produced
AFTER MONTHS OF PREPARATION,
AND LAVISH EXPENDITURE,
and now produced for the first time,
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as............PAT MALLOY,
With the song of "Pat Malloy."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as...............MAGGIE.
THE CAST
will include the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
By Hilliard and Thorne;
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
Composed expressly for the piece, by H. B. Dodworth;
RICH COSTUMES,
By Phillips and assistants;
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
By J. A. Johnson and assistants;
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
B. S. Wallis;
ALL NEW
and of the
MOST ELABORATE DESCRIPTION.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
BRUTUS LACHE CESAR.
Comedy in one act, by Rosier.
CE QUE FEMME VEUT,
Comedy in two acts, by Thiboust.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

NEW-YEAR'S WEEK.
HELLER.

NUMEROUS ADDITIONS, NEW TRICKS, changes and transformations, introduced in the successful and extraordinary Ravel Magic Pantomime, and first appearance in New-York these two years of

MLLE. KATE PENNOYER,
MLLE. KATE PENNOYER,
La Premiere Danseuse de l'Amerique,

who will impersonate in the Pantomime the character of

THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH AND BEAUTY,

in a new scene specially devised for her rentree to the New-York stage.

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and on SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

ON THE HUDSON.

This collegiate school for young ladies will reopen after the holidays, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5. A course of scientific lectures will be delivered during the session. Intermediate lectures, by Right Rev. T. M. CLARK, of Rhode Island, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, and by Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Rector, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—M. A. GRIEUMARD, Institutrice, graduate de l'Universite Imperiale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons, competent lessons in the French language. Please call at No. 113 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction (private or otherwise) in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Established 1840. Separate rooms for ladies.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 699 BROADWAY.—Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week without extra charge and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical book-keepers.

AT TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery, below Houston-st., thorough instruction is given in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, &c. Students separately taught. Apartments for ladies and for private instruction.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

BEGIN THE NEW-YEAR ARIGHT, BY entering Ellsworth's Business Institute, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter Term opens on the 4th of January. For circulars, apply to Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS thoroughly versed in the English branches, and would also instruct in French and music, is desirous of a situation as governess in a private family. For reference and particulars, address WM. POOLE, No. 28 South-st.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—TEACHER WANTED by a French lady; hour required, from 7 to 8 P. M., twice a week, at her own residence. Lady preferred. She must speak French. Address Box No. 4,315 General Post-office, stating terms, which must be very moderate.

RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER.—A French lady from Paris desires a situation in the above capacity, in a young ladies' school; no objection to leave the city or State. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD TEACH THE HIGHER branches, or give a "finishing course" in English literature, or modern European literature for board; no salary desired; unquestionable references. Address M. D. D., Station D, Bible-house.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED would give private instruction in the sciences, higher mathematics, elocution and Latin; best of references given. Call or address JAMES P. BRYANT, Washington Hotel, No. 365 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

TEACHERS.—MALE AND FEMALE, WANTED to manipulate. Pay $20 first week, $25 second, $30 after. Material for 100 experiments, with particulars, by mail 25 cents. Address TEACHERS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL A short distance from the city. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 23 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, A THOROUGH teacher of music and languages, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss FABER, Station D.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY'S LECTURES.

Rev. R. S. STORRS will deliver the next lecture in the course at Irving Hall, Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Career and Character of Gen. O. M. Mitchel.*

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL—THIRTEENTH SESSION.—Prof. CARNOCHAN will deliver the second lecture of the regular course, on the Anatomy, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye, at the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, corner of 4th-av. and 28th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. Students of medicine and the medical profession are invited to attend. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., President of Board of Trustees.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—A paper will be read at a meeting of the Society, to be held at their rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, on SIAM, by Rev. GEORGE B. BACON, who visited Siam and its Court. WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Recording Secretary.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—LECTURES ON PROPHECY, by WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, in University Buildings, Washington-sq., on THIS THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *The Restoration of the Jews.* Admission free.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

THE POLICE.

Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police for 1864.

To the Governor of the State of New-York :

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, section 39, respectfully transmit the following

REPORT :

The condition of the station-houses of the department has been but little changed since the date of the last report of this board. The Legislature, at its last session, provided the sum of $35,000 for purchasing and fitting up a station-house for the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The cost of real property is so great in that part of the city, that no suitable premises can be purchased for that sum of money. An additional provision of $15,000 will be required to secure suitable premises.

The sum of $25,000 is in the hands of the Comptroller applicable to rebuilding the station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct, which was fired and destroyed by the mob in July, 1863. A contract has been entered into with responsible parties to construct a proper building within the sum mentioned. They are about to enter upon the work, and have undertaken to complete it by the 1st day of May, 1865. The prison was but partially burned, and has been completely repaired.

There is pressing need of provisions for a station-house in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The premises now in use are inconvenient and insufficient. They are leased property, on short lease.

It would be cheaper for the city to build a station-house than to depend upon the precarious measure of leasing. Provision to the extent of $50,000, ought to be made for that purpose.

Since the date of the last report, provision has been made for the Twenty-eighth Precinct, by leasing for the term of five years from the 1st of May next the premises now occupied as the station-house.

The station-house of the Twenty third Precinct was fired and destroyed by the mob, during the riot of July, 1863. Provision has been made for that precinct by leasing and fitting suitable premises for five years.

At the date of the last report, measures were in progress for securing a station-house by purchase for the Thirty-second Precinct. These measures have resulted in securing an excellent property, and fitting up a station-house well located and adapted to the service of that quarter of the city. This Precinct consists of the upper portion of New-York island, and is covered by the Mounted Police. The premises consists of two lots, situated on the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, (in Carmansville,) each 25x100 feet, with a well-built and well-finished brick station-house, 25x60 feet, three stories high, and a stable for horses 25x50 feet. The whole has cost $12,500. A prison for persons arrested, and lodging-rooms for vagrant and disorderly persons, is needed to complete the accommodations for this Precinct. There being no prison or lodging-house, all persons arrested and required to be retained are from necessity taken to the adjoining Precinct. A sum of $5,000 is required immediately for this purpose.

There has been no material changes in the condition of station-houses in Brooklyn since the report of last year, though the demand for improvement is pressing. If the "Contracting Board" of that city continue to disregard the welfare of the police force in this respect, this board will be compelled to appeal to the Legislature to authorize the needed expenditures, independent of municipal action.

INCREASED DUTIES.

Patrolmen, in the regular routine of duty, pass over every portion of the graded streets of the city each hour of the day and night, and in the thickly settled streets much more frequently. It is their duty to become acquainted with every tenement on their respective beats, and to know the habits, business and character of the permanent inhabitants. For performing this duty they are paid an ample compensation. It is obvious that a large class of official duties now supposed to be performed by other paid officials could be efficiently performed by the police without increased cost to the public.

The duties of Health Warden, street inspection, every form of sanitary inspection, including inspection of weights and measures, and indeed many other duties, are in their very nature police duties. The police could without increase of cost be charged with the inspection and supervision of places of amusement, houses of entertainment, houses of assignation and prostitution, gambling houses, lottery or policy offices and dance-houses.

There is a large class of occupations which from their nature furnish opportunities for practices so injurious to the public welfare, when prosecuted by unworthy persons, or in an improper manner, that the law has made their pursuit the subject of licenses from municipal authorities, as for instance, those of keepers of hotels, restaurants, dram-shops, theatres and places of amusement, pawnbrokers, junk-shop keepers, venders, auctioneers, cartmen, hackmen, and omnibus and car drivers.

The police must, in all cities, be the arm relied on to shield the public from the wrongs and depredations too apt to be practiced in these several callings. The police of New-York are, however, well nigh powerless in the premises. They may indeed arrest for offences if committed within their view. But even in such cases punishment is not sure to follow the arrest of the guilty party. Conviction does not even abrogate the license. If the Board of Police were charged with granting such licenses, and abrogating them when the party should be detected in serious violations of law, the same thorough discipline which they apply to offending and delinquent members of the police force, would soon rid the licensed classes of unworthy men, and suppress a large amount of wrong and outrage to which the public is now subjected.

MORGUE.

The suggestion made in the report of 1864, that a Morgue be established, where the remains of the unknown dead could be exposed for identification, is renewed, and commended to the consideration of the Legislature.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Robbery, burglary and larceny are pursued by a large class of remarkably acute persons. It is in vain to expect to wholly suppress or seriously diminish the extent of these offences so long as these operations are safe and profitable.

The professed thief or robber is not restrained by the disrepute attached to his calling, nor does the apprehension of punishment exert a restraining influence, so long as detection is difficult and conviction uncertain. Robberies and larcenies would be hazardous and unprofitable if there did not exist safe facilities for converting plundered property into money. Unfortunately such facilities are abundant. They are furnished by pawnbrokers and receivers of stolen goods. The pawnbrokers loan money upon the articles without inquiring into the honesty of the applicant's possession, and without informing the police in suspicious cases.

The thief never claims his pledge, and after the lapse of time prescribed by law the property is sold by and for the benefit of the pawnbroker. The receivers of stolen goods purchase the stolen property absolutely. They are equally indifferent as to how it was obtained, and equally silent in relation to suspicious cases.

The profits of pawnbrokers and receivers realized from stolen property are very large. The inducement to secrecy is proportionate. The craft of the pawnbroker is sustained upon the argument that they afford needed facilities to poor persons pressed for the immediate use of small sums of money. While there may be doubt of the soundness of this argument, except in isolated cases, there can be none as to the mischief resulting from their business, as an inducement and a shield to crime. The professional thieves seek the receivers of stolen goods, the unprofessional, as a general rule, resort to the pawnbrokers, to realize upon their larcenies.

Neither gives voluntary information or aid in the detection of the criminals. A pawnbroker in good standing recently received from a young negro girl a diamond pin worth $700, in pledge for a loan of $2 50. On a late occasion five other pawnbrokers in good standing were found to have received from one thief thirty-one gold and silver watches, each in the original leather case in which it was imported, in pledge for trifling sums compared with their value. In neither case was any information volunteered by the pawnbroker. All are still "carrying on business at the old stand," under municipal license. The police have detected hundreds of instances of stolen property pawned. No doubt thousands of instances have occurred undetected, yet few can be named where a pawnbroker has informed on a thief. These circumstances, though they may not show that there should be no pawnbrokers, go far toward proving that the system should be so revised as to prevent them from being, innocently or otherwise, aids or shields to robbery and larceny.

The power to license pawnbrokers, judiciously exercised, would compel them to report all suspicious cases, and have the effect to separate them from the business of receiving stolen goods. A like beneficial effect would result from a proper exercise of the licensing power applied to other classes.

Receivers of stolen goods can only be reached by discovery. Conviction and punishment measures tending to that desirable result will be referred to hereafter.

A state of war is a school of violence and crime. The fruits of its instruction exhibit themselves mainly in cities, and most of all in the metropolis.

It has been observed that during the war there has been a marked tendency to crimes of violence toward persons, and other crimes of a graver character, while petty offences have not increased in proportion.

Probably in no city in the civilized world, not the theatre of actual war, is human life so lightly prized, and subjected to as great hazards from violence, as in New-York and Brooklyn. In no other such cities does the machinery of criminal justice so signally fail to restrain or punish serious and capital offences. This is a startling proposition, but it is seen and felt by all classes of prudent and sober-minded people.

There were arrested by the Metropolitan Police, for crimes of violence of a serious character, in 1863 and 1864 respectively, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
For felonious assault	343	462
For assaults on policemen	19	25
For attempt at rape	23	29
For insulting females in the street	33	88
For murder	79	48
For maiming	6	6
For manslaughter	1	10
For rape	21	24
For threatening life	12	30
Total	537	742

A small portion of this mass of high crime has received the punishment provided by the laws. The fault, if any exist, is somewhere beyond the power of the police.

During the year ending the 30th of November, five members of the police force have met their deaths by violence from the hands of desperate ruffians, great numbers of whom infest the city.

The names of the policemen killed are GEORGE W. DURYEA, JOHN O'BRIEN, JOSEPH NULET, CHARLES CURREN and AUSTEN EASTERBROOK.

Thirteen have been seriously injured and wounded by collision with the same violent class. The names of the wounded are James Kieman, William Delamater, Ellsworth T. Heagland, James Leary, John H. Polley, Robert Thompson, John H. Arnoux, Wm. P. Teller, Thomas Hawkins, James McGowan, James Carmon, Thomas Sweeney and Stephen Shea. A much larger number not reported have received injuries of a less serious character. This has occurred during the year which has not been marked by any serious riot or mob.

The city of New-York ought to be not only as healthy and attractive a residence as any city in the world, but it should be as safe for both persons and property ; yet its property is fearfully menaced by fires and robberies, and persons are in startling peril from criminal violence.

This lamentable state of things is due in a great measure to a tardy and inefficient administration of justice, aggravated by the existing state of war. Moreover, these causes are likely to continue for some years, even if the most favorable state of circumstances which can be reasonably anticipated shall occur.

Concert and energy on the part of all good citizens and honest officials, to resist and subdue these elements of violence and crime, are urgently demanded.

As our institutions and laws, as administered do not afford adequate protection to persons or property, some remedy must be found and applied, or life in our metropolis will drift rapidly toward the conditions of barbarism.

It would contribute to the desired result, if adequate movements were presented, to induce informations from all classes of persons, against criminal offences, and especially such information as should lead to the conviction of receivers of stolen property and persons guilty of arson, homicide and felonious assaults.

In this view rewards for their conviction would be most useful.

REWARD FUND.

A fund for the purpose indicated could be accumulated by investing from the sums deducted from the pay of policemen, on account of lost time, say at the rate of 50 cents per month to each member of the force, to which should be added all voluntary contributions from fire insurance companies and from citizens.

Such a measure would directly produce a fund, the income of which would suffice to pay all required rewards for the conviction of receivers of stolen property and other offenders referred to.

The proposal of such rewards would, it is believed, set on foot an interested activity hostile to these great depredators upon the public, which could not fail to produce valuable results.

"The Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting," operating by means of rewards, has realized great benefits, not only to the banks, but to the public.

TRUANT AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

The subject of truant children noticed in the report of last year continues to be one of great interest. It appears from the report of Capt. LORD of the Sanitary Police Company herewith submitted, that during the year, the number of truant children, reported by teachers to the Police was 4,633

The Police visited	4,333	
Home not found	300	4,633
Found to have been absent from good cause	2,000	
Homes not found	300	
Reformed so as to attend school regularly	1,750	
Arrested and taken to school	83	
Sent to Juvenile Asylum	145	
Remaining truants	275	4,633

The evil is great and is increasing. The existing law is defective and inadequate.

There is no proper institution which has capacity to provide instruction and discipline for these unfortunate children, nor has the police department clearly defined powers in the premises. The Act of April 12, 1853, "to provide for the care and instruction of idle and truant children" authorizes the creation of such an institution by municipal authority, but it has not been carried into effect. An amendment to render it practically effective would be the means of conferring great benefits upon these unfortunates of the rising generation, and upon society. The streets of our city are filled with truant and vagrant children, offspring of misery and misfortune ; they are in training to recruit the fearful armies of vice and crime, which are already so numerous as to threaten the welfare of society and the very existence of Government. The Rev. Dr. SILLIMAN IVES, in a public address, with great force and it is believed truth, says :

"After all the efforts made by the benevolent in this great city to protect destitute children, (and few cities can boast more,) the vast multitudes of little ones whose wants still cry for protection, is enough of itself, I will not say to justify this new effort, but to exact it of us as a stern and sacred duty. The organized asylums are nearly all said to be full, at least the Catholic asylums are, and still the lanes and byways of our city are. Never in the history of our city has infant wretchedness stalked forth in such multiplied and humiliating forms. I speak not from hearsay, but of what my own eye has seen, and my own heart felt. For the last ten years have I been a close observer of what has passed among the rising generation in this great metropolis, and I cannot suppress the humiliating conviction that even pagan Rome, in the corrupt age of AUGUSTUS, never witnessed a more rapid and frightful declension in morals, nor witnessed among certain classes of the young, a more utter disregard of honor, of truth and piety, and even the commonest decencies of life."

MILITARY BRIGADE.

No city or municipality is secure against the occurrence of circumstances requiring a resort to the military power to suppress violent proceedings. The law recognizes and provides for such exigencies even in the rural districts of the State. In the Metropolitan District there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force. The process of notifying and mustering the militia is quite too slow for such exigencies, and is calculated to increase the excitement and panic incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions, calling out the militia is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. The citizen soldier ought to be relieved as far as is consistent with the public welfare from the hard duty of using firearms upon a citizen mob. These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of the police force, say five hundred in number, (of the existing force) be organized in military form and instructed in he manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities. This brigade to be used as a military force only under such grave circumstances as now authorize the Board of Police to call out the military of the district in aid of the civil authority. Such a force well drilled, accustomed to act together, at all times ready for duty, capable of being called out without adding to the public excitement, and without the knowledge of the hostile parties, would, it is believed, be able to defeat or arrest in their inception violent attempts to disturb the peace of the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the most important duties devolved upon municipal government is to provide adequate means to protect the property of the citizen from destruction by fire. In execution of this duty, the most effective known measures for that purpose ought to be adopted. As a principal element toward such efficiency, the services of firemen, which are arduous and dangerous, should be compensated like those of other public servants. No sound reason can be adduced why the protection of the public peace, the administration of criminal and civil justice, the sanitary welfare of the people, the cleanliness of the streets and the adornment of the public places should be maintained at the public charge, while the protection of all the property of the city from devastation by fire should be left to the care of unrewarded and voluntary labor. No public servant is more deserving of compensation than the honest and devoted fireman. The Fire Department of the City of New-York is strong in its number of men and machines and in its outfit of apparatus. All that a vast expenditure of money merely can do, has been done to render it equal to the greatest exigencies. If it were properly organized—if it acted under inducements of compensation, and was subjected to the discipline that would attend a paid Department—it would be the most powerful organization of its kind in existence.

There is, however, a growing and now very general belief that it is not as effective as our exigencies demand, because it is a volunteer organization, and the services of its members are uncompensated. The present department consists of 3,960 members ; they have in charge and operate with 29 steam and 18 hand fire-engines, 64 hose companies with 55,000 feet of hose, and the vehicles and implements of 18 hook and ladder companies. With its permanent style of buildings and admirable supply of water, and its apparently powerful Fire Department, New-York ought to be better guarded against fires than any other city, but it is not. The rates of insurance is the sure test of the relative safety of property in different cities. Measured by this standard, the City of New-York ranks low in the scale of safety.

In 1858, a comparison of rates showed that New-York rates of insurance were much higher than Cincinnati ; nearly double that of Boston, and four times as much as those of London. The superiority of steam over hand engines is no longer a question. It has been demonstrated by the experience of other cities so completely, that even the present organization in New-York no longer contest it. Indeed, the present department operates with 29 steam engines, and others are in the course of construction, to replace the hand machines still in use. That horse-power is superior to man-power for the rapid movement of engines, cannot be seriously contested.

It is believed that the paid system has the advantage of the volunteer system, even in the element of expense. It is not easy to obtain information of the annual cost of the present Fire Department. We are assured, however, by parties supposed to be well informed, that the total annual cost reaches the enormous figure of $400,000. It is probable that a department composed of the requisite number of steam-engines and hose-carriages, hook-and-ladder carriages and implements manned by a proper number of paid men, and all moved by horses, would cost less money and be much more effective. Inasmuch as a large portion of the benefits resulting from the service of an efficient Fire Department accrue to Fire Insurance Companies, holding policies on property in the city, a contribution by these companies, at some uniform rate, to the fund for the support of the Fire Department, would seem to be equitable. It is understood that many of the Insurance Companies have expressed their approval of such a measure.

It will appear, by reference to the last report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, that of the 3,960 members, over 1,000 report themselves as residing at the several engine-houses. A large number have no other home and no other employment than volunteer firemen. Such a course of life is fatal to the men and fearfully mischievous to society.

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati formerly possessed Fire Departments organized on the voluntary principle. It is understood that the rowdyism and violent practices fostered in these organizations became intolerable, and led to the adoption of the paid system as the only remedy. The reports of the Departments of these cities claim that a most valuable reform has resulted from the change. This city has experienced the same evil in no small degree, and would, no doubt, realize a like improvement from a similar change. Believing that the character of the Department would be improved, its efficiency enlarged, and the public relieved of a source of disorder and apprehension by the measure, this Board urge the adoption of the pay system for firemen, the substitution of steam-engines for hand machines, and horses instead of men to move fire apparatus.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.

Since the commencement of the civil war, the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons by the violent and vicious classes of the city, has become common. The practice of "taking human life on slight or no provocation, has fearfully increased. Affrays which, if the parties were not armed, would end in assault and batteries, are likely to result in murders or homicides, where deadly weapons are present. The five members of the Police who are mentioned as having been killed by violence, were all shot by pistols in the hands of ruffians whom they were attempting to arrest, and several of those who are reported as badly wounded were assaulted with fire-arms and knives, and other deadly weapons. It would greatly conduce to the good order of society and to the personal safety of the citizen, if a law were passed rendering it a crime to carry concealed deadly weapons.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The amount of time lost by sickness by patrolmen and doormen during the year ending Nov. 1, 1863, was 24,672 days ; for the year ending Nov. 1, 1864, 24,311 days ; decrease, 361 days.

The amount of time lost in 1863 was increased by the unusual number wounded by the riots of that year. During the last year there has been no riot and no epidemic, yet the amount of sick time has not been largely reduced. It is probable that there will continue from year to year to be an increase in the sick time resulting from ordinary causes. The members are appointed for life ; their exposures of health are above the average of out door employments. They became subjects of chronic diseases, or are disabled by injuries. The number now permanently disabled is so large as to effect the efficiency of the force. The total lost time is equal to 67 years, or 67 men disabled so as to perform no duty. Of the lost time for 1864 14,050 were paid for, at a cost at present rates of $38,306 ; the number of days not paid for was 10,261.

The maintenance of the efficiency of the force, as well as proper regard for economy, will require the adoption of some measure to prevent the increase of the number of permanently disabled members.

The Board have the power, it is supposed to dismiss a member for incompetency, whether mental or physical ; but in a case where the disability occurs after years of faithful service, and especially where it is the result of exposures in the service, dismissal would be a hard and unjust measure. Such a remedy has never yet been applied, and ought to be avoided. The Board have now the power to retire upon pensions such members at shall have become permanently disabled while in the actual discharge of duty, and such as shall become superannuated after ten years of membership, but the pension is restricted by law to $150. This sum is quite insufficient. The Board, feeling the inequity of the measure, will hesitate to retire a disabled meritorious member upon so scanty a support, and therefore leave him on the force, doing no service, drawing half pay. As the law now is, even this small pension is not applicable to a member who becomes superannuated before he has been ten years a member. The number of this class is likely to be considerable.

The law ought to be amended so as to allow disabled and superannuated members to be retired on pensions, the maximum amount of which should be $250, and so as to allow them to be retired at any time, without regard to their time of service.

The reports of the Board of Surgeons and the Sanitary Police Company No. 627, relate chiefly to the sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Police District. The statistics and suggestions concerning that most important subject are worthy of special observation. By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

THOS. C. ACTON, President.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE HOUSTON-STREET TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Collin on the Body of Henry Lazarus.

BERNARD FRIERY, THE MURDERER, COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS, AND THE WITNESSES SENT TO THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

On Tuesday afternoon, Officer DWYER, of the Twenty-third Precinct, assisted by Officers PORCHER and MOLD, of the Twelfth, found, in a lager-bier saloon, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, BARNEY FRIERY, the murderer of HENRY LAZARUS, and JAMES McDONALD and JAMES CLARK, the persons who were with him at the time of the murder. The officers held their prisoners until nightfall, and, under instructions from the Coroner, lodged them in cells at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, to await further developments.

No further facts concerning the murder having transpired, Coroner COLLIN summomed a jury, yesterday afternoon, at the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, and at 1 o'clock opened a formal inquest.

"Sporting men," and the friends of both the prisoner and the deceased, appeared in large numbers at the Station-house, and were eager listeners to the testimony ; but, in common decency, it should be said that the peculiar class of "sporting men" who were there congregated, bore not the most remote resemblance to the gentlemen of means and leisure who once bore the title. There was a long catalogue of rough-visaged, one-eyed, heavy-shod and hard-fisted bruisers, pimps, gamblers and thieves among the motley crowd, and one defeated candidate for Councilmanic honors—who has achieved a kind of distinction as a prize-fighter, and who recently escaped from Blackwell's Island—was present. This class of our population, so well known to our Detective Policemen, have for months frequented the two adjoining drinking-houses that were kept by young LAZARUS and FRIERY ; and when, in these two rival houses, the gang has been assembled under the roof of either landlord, conversation has been carried on in the occult tongue of the Rogues' Lexicon, and for an honest citizen to enter with a hundred dollars in his possession was ever, at least, extra hazardous.

We give testimony below bearing on the case in question, and showing conclusively that FRIERY was the murderer of LAZARUS :

HENRY CONNELL, sworn—Reside at the Prescott House, in Houston-street ; am bar-keeper for HARRY LAZARUS ; between 3:30 and 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d inst., HARRY was talking about going home ; I told him that he had better go ; I was outside the bar, and HARRY was playfully trying to kick me on the shins ; BARNEY FRIERY then came in, with four or five more ; think there were only myself and deceased in the saloon at the time ; I did not know the persons who were with FRIERY, except one called "California Jack ;" as soon as HARRY saw them coming, he stopped playing with me, and started back in surprise at seeing them ; "California Jack" was the first man who spoke ; he said, "I'll bet a hundred dollars that I've got a man here who can whip any man in the house ;" he then asked FRIERY his weight ; I did not hear the reply which FRIERY made ; they then ordered cigars ; "California Jack" offered to bet $10 that a man there could take HARRY'S pistol from him ; HARRY, having no pistol, would not bet ; I spoke to two of FRIERY'S companions, and begged them to avoid having difficulty in the house ; they said there would be row ; FRIERY advanced to deceased and desired to shake hands with him, but HARRY shook his head, and said "No, I don't want to shake hands with you ;" FRIERY addressed obscene language to the deceased, and styled him a "sucker and loafer ;" HARRY had his right hand bandaged with a handkerchief ; pulling this off, he said to FRIERY, "I'll fight you ; there's no 'cow' blood in me ," CLARK and myself endeavored to stop the fight ; as I turned back to the counter I saw FRIERY drawing a knife out of HARRY'S neck, under his ear, and drew it back a second time ; everybody then in the house ran out ; deceased staggered over the table, and I caught him ; I got a towel and bound it around HARRY'S neck ; as I was doing this FRIERY was just going out of the door ; he was the last one to go out ; as he was leaving he said, "HARRY, you're a good little man, but I think I've fixed you ;" HARRY tried to walk across to the door ; I held him up until he got half-way across the room, when his hands dropped to his side, his jaw fell and he was dead ; I laid him on the floor ; I ran to Broadway for a policeman, and saw one CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS coming with an officer ; when I reached our door I saw a sleigh standing between our door and FRIERY'S ; FRIERY and his companions drove off ; the policeman rapped for assistance ; several officers came ; I gave HARRY'S personal effects to an officer ; the body was removed about an hour afterward.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS, of No. 168 West Nineteenth-street, JAMES McDONALD, of Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Officer JOHN DWYER, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and JOHN RILEY, of No. 105 West Twenty-seventh-street, gave testimony not unlike the foregoing.

ISRAEL LAZARUS, father of the deceased, testified that he last saw his son about 12 o'clock on Monday night last, at his house, No. 223 Centre-street ; he was then in good humor, and, in passing the compliments of the season, kissed his parents ; at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the daughter of witness called him, saying "There are men at the door who tell me that HARRY has been much hurt." Witness and his son JOHN went to HENRY'S saloon, No. 12 Houston-street, and found him dead.

Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON testified that the body was one of fine muscular development and physical beauty, the cuticle being as white as that of a woman. It was the doctor's opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage, consequent upon the severing of the external carotid and interior moxilary arteries.

The case was then given to the jury, and five minutes thereafter, they returned a verdict "that HENRY LAZARUS came to his death by a stab-wound of the neck, inflicted by BARNEY FRIERY on the morning of Jan. 3, 1865."

Coroner COLLIN then propounded the usual questions to the prisoner, and he said : "My name is BERNARD FRIERY ; I am 21 years of age ; was born in New-York ; reside at No. 14 East Houston-street ; keep a bar ; concerning the charges that have been preferred against me, I have nothing to say at present."

FRIERY was then given over to an officer and taken to the Tombs, and the principal witnesses were committed to the House of Detention.

Young LAZARUS was a native of England, aged about 26 years. He is said to have borne a fair character in his own circle—the most that has been said against him being that he had been a prize-fighter, and kept a drinking-house which was the resort of a dangerous class.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Action of the County Committee on Volunteering in Regard to Bounties—The Old Bounty of $300 to be Continued, with $50 Hand-Money—Three Thousand Five Hundred Men to be Raised to Fill the Quota.

At a meeting of the Special Committee on Volunteering of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, held Jan. 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their office in the Park ; present, Supervisor ORISON BLUNT, Chairman, presiding ; Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor WILLIAM M. TWEED, His Honor the Mayor, C. G. GUNTHER, and Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors at their meeting held Dec. 30, 1864, adopted an ordinance entitled

"An ordinance to provide for the procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the call of the President, dated Dec. 20, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men," —the first section of this ordinance provides as follows:

"SECTION 1. For the purpose of securing the additional number of men required of the county of New-York, under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 20, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the Army or Navy, *not exceeding one thousand dollars for any one Volunteer*, provided such Volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by the county, under such call of the President."

And, whereas, such ordinance does not decide that the Committee shall pay any increased bounty, but leave it discretionary with the Committee on Volunteering to increase said bounty ; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Committee, the sum of $300 is a sufficient sum to pay for a three year volunteer, and a proportionate sum for a shorter term of service ; and

Whereas, The number of men to be raised to fill the present quota is about three thousand five hundred ; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee deem it inexpedient to increase the amount paid for volunteering, but will continue, as heretofore, to pay the sum of $300 to the volunteer, and $50 hand money for three year men ; $200 to the volunteer, and $30 hand money for two year men ; and $100 to the volunteer and $20 hand money for one year men.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
Clerk of County Committee on Volunteering.

New-Hampshire Union State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 4.

The Union State Convention assembled here to-day.

Hon. N. G. UPHAM, of Concord, was chosen President of the convention.

Hon. FRED. SMYTH, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

MILAN W. HARRIS, of Dublin, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Hon. J. H. PATTERSON was unanimously nominated by acclamation for Congress in the Third District.

Evening Exchange.

$90,000	Amer. Gold	229¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	117⅜
10,000	do	229	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	98¾
25,000	do	229½	100	do	98
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, New		1000	do.....s30	99
	Issue	108¼	100	do.....b3	99
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	33⅜	500	do.....s60	98
400	Erie R.	82¼	200	do.....s3	99
600	do.....s3	82¼	600	do.....b5	99¼
100	do.....b3	82⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103¾
100	do	82⅜	100	do.....b3	103⅜
300	do	82⅜	200	Chi. & N. W....s5	39¼
100	do.....s3	82⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr...b4	70⅜
100	do.....b3	82⅜	100	do.....s5	70⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R...b10	113¼	100	do	70⅜
300	do	113¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s5	101⅜
100	do	113⅜	100	Quick M. Co.	101
100	do.....s10	113	500	do.....b3	101
100	do.....s3	113⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	19⅝
100	do	113¼	200	do	19
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅛	200	do.....s30	19
300	do	71⅜	200	do.....b3	19

[Advertisement.]

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION ! CONSUMPTION !—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

In proof that "Epileptic Fits" can be cured, read the article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Jan. 5,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted ! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS, FOR STORES, FOR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures burns, scalds, and inflammations almost instantly. 25 cents a box. For sale at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 4—*In steamship Lafayette, for Havre*—Chas. J. Martin, Mrs. Martin and 3 children, Miss Martin, New-York ; W. J. Townsend, New-Haven ; Mme. Penchon, Mr. de Rossard, French Army, Mexico ; Mrs. M. E. Austin, Mrs. O. Douglass, New-York ; Francis J. Troubat, Paris ; J. Blumenthal, New-York ; Capt. A. Robin, France ; Paul R. G. Pery, Bordeaux ; Jules Guerin, New-York ; Mme. Dominique, France ; Mme. Dingeon, Mlle. Dingeon, Mme. Caillon, New-York ; Mr. Robin, Paris ; Mr. Hoffenbach, Mrs. Hoffenbach and child, New-York ; Chas. Peiret, Louis E. Reichenbach, Mrs. Reichenbach and child, Mrs. Alfred Juglas, France ; A. O. Sunnwald, Pennsylvania ; M. Robert, New-York ; Mr. Leroy, Ed. Mayer, Mr. La Panlois, Imperial Navy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets..12 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 21 | Gov. Island.. 2 10 | Hell Gate.. 3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen ; Empire City, Barto, New-Orleans ; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bocaude, Havre, George Mackenzie ; Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooner Cotnam, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Mayaguez, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, 38 miles to the northward of Cape Henry, passed steamship Arago, bound S.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 26, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Clarion, Morse, Wiscasset, via Newport, to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Idaho, (new,) Chapman, New-Bedford, in ballast to J. F. Joy. Is intended for the Aspinwall trade.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Prindell, Demerara 21 ds, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 3, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, spoke a Hamburg brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York ; it was blowing very heavy at the time, and we could not ascertain her name.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

SAILED—Steamships Lafayette, Morro Castle, North Star, Carolina.

Below.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 3.
Ship Confidence, from New-Orleans.
Also one bark and one brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamer Fredonia, from Halifax ; bark J. C. Nickels, from New-Orleans ; brigs M. Shepard, from Truxillo ; Wm. Mason, from Grand Turk ; schrs. Hattie Baker, from Malaga ; Ann Carlet, from Neuvitas.

Also arr. bark E. Dwight, from Surinam ; brigs Open Sea, Philadelphia ; Sarah Peters, do. ; Caroline E. Kelly, Havana. Below—Brigs Hampden, Philadelphia ; M. A. Wheeler.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4—Cld. bark Sarah B. Hall, Cardenas ; brigs Wm. A. Dresser and Charlena, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—In port Dec. 26, brig Caroline Searles, hence, arr. 22d, Sld. 16th, bark Magdalena, Day, for New-York ; 23d, brig Costa Rica, Peel, for do.

At Demerara, Dec. 14, brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, for New-York soon.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York Nov. 2, Klawitter, at Buenos Ayres ; 20th, Arrandale, at Pernambuco ; 28th, Flora, at do. ; Oct. 30, Maria, at Maranham ; 31st, John Northrop, at do. ; Nov. 1, Amigos, at do. ; Dec. 13, Sir George Seymour at Gibraltar ; 17th, D. Drebert, at Trieste.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Dec. 21, Philadelphia, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor, Dec. 14, Waverley, at Gibraltar.

Sld. for New-York, Nov. 2, Templar, from Montevideo.

Sld. for Bangor, Nov. 5, Robert Mowe, from St. Michael's.

MEM.—The schr. Martha & Mary, from Ardrossan, for New-York, foundered on the 21st of December. Crew saved.

[LATEST PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Reina del Sud, at Algoa Bay ; Antoinetta, Cecilia, and Five Sisters, at Barcelona ; Para and Neptune, at Table Bay.

Arr. from Boston, Afton, at Barcelona.

MEM.—Ship Oxenbridge from Calcutta for Hull, is at St. Helena, leaky ; will discharge.

Steamer Washington, from New-York for Cape of Good Hope, put into St. Helena Nov. 28, short of coal.

THE RATHBONE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
OFFICE, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK, $450,000.
150,000 SHARES OF $3 EACH.
30,000 SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY.

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TREASURER, FRANCIS M. HARRIS. SECRETARY, ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

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A. C. M. PENNINGTON, of Pennington, Sullivan & Harrison, New-York.
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DANIEL G. WHITE, Parkersburgh, West Va.

This company have five wells now down, with engines, tubing tools, &c., on the ground, and is confidently expected soon to be able to pay quarterly dividends.

Books for subscriptions will close by the 20th inst. Subscription price, $1, being one-third the par value. To secure stock early, application should be made to
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THE BUCK-EYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
300,000 SHARES OF $2 EACH.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY.

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This company has 1,200 acres of the best oil territory situated in Washington County, Ohio ; 12 wells are in the course of boring, engines, tools, &c., &c., are being procured, and the work will be prosecuted with vigor. It is expected to be in daily receipt soon of large products of oil. Books for subscription for 30,000 remaining shares at $1, being one-half the par value, are now open at the office of Satterthwaite Brothers, No. 61 William-st., S. C. Hills, No. 12 Platt-st., and at Richards Kingsland, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
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GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

BALLOU'S
Patented
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SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
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for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."
FITZ HUGH LUDLOW

Will give three Lectures upon the Scenery, the People and the Resources of the Interior of the Continent ; illustrated by copious notes of the personal Travel and Adventures of Sport and Natural History, among the most original people of the globe : The Plainsmen, the Miners, the Mormons, and the Indians ; and inclusive of the entire region visited in going overland from the Missouri to the Pacific.

The Lectures will be given thus :

Jan. 7—General View of the Continent from an Overland Stage.

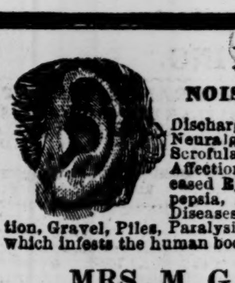
Jan. 9—The Scientific and Practical Wonders of the Continent.

Jan. 10—The Wild Life of the Continent, with especial reference to sportsmen and tourists.

Tickets (entitling holder to reserved seat for one lecture,) 50 cents.

After Jan. 4, tickets may be obtained at Hurd & Houghton's, No. 401 Broadway ; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway ; Walter Low's, No. 823 Broadway ; and at the door on the lecture evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock ; Lecture 7½.



DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Throat Difficulties, Diseased Eyes, Loss of the Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Paralysis, with all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
PRICE $5.

OFFICES { No. 18 Pemberton-square, Boston.
No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia.
No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN has returned from Boston, and can now be seen at her office, No. 16 Bond-st., where she will be happy to meet all those who have used the Metaphysical Discovery, also all those who are suffering from disease of any kind. Mrs. M. G. BROWN assures the suffering that the Metaphysical Discovery kills the root of all diseases.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every spot that instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

EXTRACTS FROM
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
PHRENOLOGICAL CHART,
By FOWLER & WELLS, Sept. 1, 1863.

You have a strong constitution, large brain, and vitality enough to sustain it. You are organized for health and long life, having descended from a substantial, healthy, vigorous and long-lived stock ; in many respects you have the organization of your father, your intellect especially. There is not more than one person in ten thousand of either sex so strongly inclined to reason logically. You are willing to stand by logical facts and to follow out the plan or purpose to its legitimate conclusion, judging of its merits or demerits accordingly.

You appreciate philosophy, and such persons as have a philosophical turn of mind.

You relish wit, and readily perceive the ridiculous ; and if you cannot carry the argument by direct logic you use the "Reductio ad Absurdum," and show the unsoundness of the opposite proposition by disclosing its weakness.

You are capable of making great discoveries ; you have the power of invention. You could not follow in the footsteps of others, although with your large imitation you are capable of adapting yourself to the forms and usages of society. You are not inclined to adopt other people's thoughts.

You have large ideality and constructiveness, which gives imagination and originality ; you are never better satisfied than when poring over some new problem, or following out some faint hint into its legitimate and logical results. You are fond of the beautiful and the new, and are inclined to make combinations of words, ideas and things, and not easily puzzled with complications. You have a faculty for unraveling causes. Your spirituality is large, which elevates your mind into the unseen and unknown. You promise yourself only so much happiness or success as you really work out ; for the rest you trust to Providence.

Your love of approbation is so large that you wish the good will and favorable opinion of everybody ; you want all to give you a hearty and generous reception.

You cannot bear a frown ; a smile is sunshine to your soul, while a frown is, to you, a blight, a storm and a sorrow.

You have strong social feelings—are capable of loving as a friend, wife and mother ; and if properly mated, socially, would feel at home in the domestic circle.

In character and disposition you are preëminently womanly. In your intellect and tendency to reason and plans you are decidedly masculine—when among intellectual men, you wish you were a man ; when your life falls back into the domestic channel, you are contented as a woman, but have ever felt a desire for more intellectual elbow-room.

You have a good memory of facts and principles, but the strength of your intellect lies in the reasoning department ; and your real power comes from Casuality, Ideality, Constructiveness, Metaphysical Power, Imitation and Mirthfulness.

In giving the above extracts from the Phrenological Chart, I do so having a twofold object in view.

First—Because I do not wish to be classed with quacks or humbugs, who have experimented on the suffering masses till the blood of those slain by quackery, pouring medicine down the throat, and instruments, would float all the navies in the world.

Secondly—I wish to appear before the world in my true colors, as, if rightly understood, I may be enabled through my metaphysical discovery to save thousands of valuable lives from an untimely grave, and prevent disease from being left as an inheritance to unborn generations.

There are many who do not believe in phrenology, because they are not abstruse thinkers. Phrenology is begotten, born and sustained by immutable laws.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., July 27, 1864.

I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren-st., Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat ; would cough from one to five hours at a time ; was very nervous, seldom could sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines which money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse, for some time. My friends wanted me to give it up, saying it would kill me ; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery ; and, as it was the last trial to cure me, she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing, my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gether strength enough to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is, this 27th of July, that health and strength are fast returning to my emanciated frame. My paralyzed side is restored to vigor ; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave, and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place ; but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

Since giving the above certificate Mrs. Sloan has become a strong healthy woman

CURE OF CATARRH, ASTHMA, ETC.

Mrs. Cheever, residing at No. 62 Allen st., Boston, says : "I have been troubled for four years with sore throat. For two years I suffered with catarrh and great dizziness in my head. It seemed as if I was falling. I suffered greatly with asthma, it being hereditary in the family. I was diseased all over. I could not go where there was any dust. I had great pain in my head and neck. I have suffered much with cold feet. The bones in my neck were drawn out of place with asthma, and my throat looked like raw beef. After applying to various physicians and obtaining no relief, I finally applied to Mrs. M. G. BROWN, by whose medicines I have been so much benefited that I can now sweep well, although I could not formerly go where there was any dust. I could not go to the door with my head uncovered without taking an attack of asthma

My asthma is now entirely gone. My catarrh has wholly disappeared. I felt weak and languid for many years, so that I was a burden to myself. The coldness of my feet has disappeared, and I feel a general circulation through my entire system, so that I begin to feel as formerly, full of strength and vivacity, and can attend to my household duties as well as ever I did in my life."

CERTIFICATES ON DISEASES OF THE EYES TO-MORROW.

My Metaphysical Discovery enters the system by absorption, passing through the eyes, ears and scalp, the only channels ever designed by the Allwise Creator for lubricating the machinery of His handiwork, and cleansing and keeping it free from all obstructions. The liquids dissolve all the mucus in the system, and drives it out through every channel of the body.

New-York certificates seen at the office.

SOUND ADVICE !

In all cases of local, sudden, or unexpected attacks of disease, a box of the

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

is *Quicker* and *Safer* than the *Best Physician in the Land.* ☞ Let the wise always keep a box in their house.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
CELEBRATED
POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER !

Will make the weakest eyes strong—removing all inflammation and humor. Every one should use it, as it proves the prevention of all disease.

NO DIPHTHERIA

can come where it is used ; be wise, and educate your children to bathe their eyes daily with "Poor Richard's Eye-Water."

Price, per bottle, large........$1 00
Price per bottle, small........25

To be had of all druggists.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "SCALP RENOVATOR," well known for renewing the scalp, increasing and strengthening the hair.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.

The above celebrated Medicines are to be had in New-York at No. 16 Bond-st., and D. S. BARNES, Park-row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.